

William Allen
by Hunt Street
London

THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 405.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1853.

[PRICE 6d.]

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WANTED, a steady, active Young Man, as an ASSISTANT (a Dissenter). Also, a respectable, well-educated Youth, as an APPRENTICE.—Apply to THOMAS G. GRUNDY, Draper & Carpet Warehouseman, Market Harlow.

WANTED, by a Homœopathic Chemist, a Youth as an IMPROVER, or an ASSISTANT who has been used to the Drug Trade, and is desirous of learning Homœopathic Chemistry.—Apply, by letter, ALPHA, 17, King-street, Finsbury-square.

WANTED, in a Dissenter's Family in the country, a NURSERY GOVERNESS, where the children are very young. She must be pious, active, and fond of children, and willing to make herself useful. Good references will be required.—Apply to J., at Mr. Lovejoy's Library, Reading, Berks.

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A GENTLEMAN, in Bedford-place, Russell-square, wishes to receive into his family Two or Three YOUNG MEN, who may be residing in London, for the completion of their Education, or for the purposes of Business, and who will not object to conform to the habits of a religious household. References kindly permitted to S. Morton Peto, Esq., M.P., Westminster; Rev. Dr. Hamilton, Euston-square; and Rev. William Brock, 12, Gower-street.—Address, Y. Z., Ward and Co., 27, Paternoster-row.

POTTINGER'S FINE ART DISTRIBUTION.

NOTICE.—The DRAWING will take place on THURSDAY, the 15th of SEPTEMBER, at CROSBY HALL, Bishopsgate-street, at 12 o'clock at noon.—Subscription, 10s. 6d., which includes a Daguerreotype Portrait and One Share. Parties wishing Tickets for this Drawing are solicited to apply immediately at 41, LUDGATE-HILL.—Prospectuses forwarded.—Post-office Orders to Charles R. Pottinger.

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PROOF LIGHT OVERCOATS, resist any amount of rain, without confining perspiration—the fatal objection to all other Waterproofs; air-tight materials being utterly unfit, and dangerous for clothing. Being also entirely free from vulgar singularity, and thoroughly respectable, are adapted, not merely for rainy weather, but for general use at all times. Price 45s. Every size kept; also of CAPES, SHOOTING-JACKETS, LADIES' CLOAKS, MANTLES, HABITS, &c., all thoroughly Waterproof.

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TEA, GROCERY, & PROVISION TRADE.
—An ASSISTANT wanted.—Apply, THOMAS MOORE, Head-gate, Colchester.

THE "NONCONFORMIST" for 1848, '49, '50, '51, and first half of '52, to be sold for ONE GUINEA.
—Address, X. Y., Post-office, Mile-end.

TO GROCERS, &c.—WANTED, by a Young Man, a Situation in the above line. No objection to assist in a Candle House if required.—Address, W. BALL, Messrs. Ward and Co.'s, Ripley, near Alfreton, Derbyshire.

TO WHITESMITHS.—A Good Hand in the above line may hear of a Constant Place.—Apply, by letter only, stating wages, &c., to HERRING & SON, Chertsey.

TO PARENTS.—WANTED, TWO APPRENTICES to the Watch and Clock Making, and Working Jewellery Business, or both.—Apply to Mr. E. STOW, 4, Camberwell-green, Surrey.

TO BRITISH SCHOOL TEACHERS.—WANTED, in a Girls' School, a TEACHER of some experience, who can be well recommended as to Character and Competency.—Apply, stating what Salary is expected, and giving references, to E. HORSNAILL, Rochester, Kent.

TO NONCONFORMIST TRADESMEN and Others.—The MASTER of a Select Day-school, in a respectable town in Gloucestershire, has vacancies for Two Boarders. Terms, £15 per annum.—For particulars, address N. C., care of Mr. Benjamin L. Green, 62, Paternoster-row.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.
—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, an active and obliging Young Man. Also, one who has been two or three years in the trade, as IMPROVER. Unexceptionable references required.—Apply, by letter, stating age, salary, &c., to J. BUTTERWORTH, Draper, Coventry.

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MEDICAL PROFESSION.—WANTED, an ASSISTANT to Visit and Dispense in part, of one or more qualifications, of good moral character. Salary liberal, and progressively increased. Apply, by letter, to Messrs. WESTWOOD, HOPKINS, and Co., 16, Newgate-street, London.

DIFFICULT TEXTS and TEXTS MISUNDER-STOOD.

ON SUNDAY EVENING next (Aug. 21). the Rev. WILLIAM FORSTER will deliver the sixth of a series of Twelve Discourses, at the TEMPORARY FREE CHRISTIAN CHURCH, Hawley-crescent, Camden Town. Phil. ii. 5—8. Subject:—Jesus on earth in the form of God, and in fashion as a man—the fact no mystery; a real condescension, and a true example.

VOLUNTARY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

THE distinctive features of this Association are—That all Education should be Religious, but, at the same time, so free from Sectarian influence as to secure the sympathy and co-operation of all denominations of Evangelical Christians; and that the State, being incompetent to give such an Education to the people, should not interfere in the matter, but leave it entirely to Voluntary effort.

THE COMMITTEE having obtained ELIGIBLE APPOINTMENTS for those Pupils who have recently completed their course of study, have now a few VACANCIES in their Normal School for YOUNG MEN desirous of qualifying themselves for SCHOOL-MASTERS.

The Term of Instruction is Twelve months; and the Course comprises, in addition to the usual routine of a sound English Education, Latin, Natural Philosophy, Biblical Studies, Singing, Drawing, and School Practice.

Early application (by letter) should be made, as the next Session will commence shortly.

DOUGLAS ALLPORT, Secretary.
7, Walworth-place, Walworth, August, 1853.

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ALBION TEMPERANCE HOTEL,
28, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

A. PHILP (late of the Temperance Hotel, Railway Station, Kirkcaldy) begs to inform his Friends and Customers that he has LEASED those extensive PREMISES known as the Albion Hotel, which he has fitted up as a first-class Temperance Hotel. One department of the house is devoted exclusively to commercial gentlemen, and another to families. A. P. is determined that while his house is peculiar, owing to the entire absence of stimulating liquors, that it shall not be surpassed by any in the country in the care paid to the comfort of visitors. The charges are on the lowest scale consistent with efficient arrangement of a first-class hotel. Servants charged 1s. per day.

TO METROPOLITAN CHAPEL-BUILDING SOCIETIES.

A GENTLEMAN of large connexion, an Architect, experienced in the superintendence of Chapels, &c., with some knowledge of the building firms in London, offers his services as SECRETARY or MANAGER. Testimonials of the most satisfactory kind given as to character, ability, tact, and energy, and ample security afforded. The advertiser wishes to devote himself to the cause of Religion.—Address, B., 4, Montague-terrace, Kingsland, London.

CLERICAL ELOCUTION.—MR. CHAS. W. SMITH, Professor of Elocution, continues to give PRIVATE LESSONS in Pulpit Delivery, Scriptural Reading, &c. References to, and testimonials from, Clergymen, Barristers, &c. Terms: Four Private Lessons, 10s. 6d. Address, 27, Villiers-street, Strand.

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"We recommend it to those who are engaged, more or less, in public speaking."—Nonconformist, April 12, 1848.

TRELOAR'S COCOA-NUT FIBRE

MATRESSES are equal to horse hair, and only half the price. Attention is respectfully invited to the following testimonial from the "Jurors' Reports," Great Exhibition, page 601:—

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Prize Medal awarded to T. TRELOAR, Cocoa-nut Fibre Manufacturer, 42, Ludgate-hill, London.

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WINEs are sold by JOHN WHITE, at per gallon or per dozen at the option of purchasers, who are entreated either to call and taste these exquisite wines, or favour him with a sample order selected from the subjoined list. CLARETS: Margaux, an inimitable wine, 38s. per dozen case; Dinner ditto, 26s.; Champagne, 42s.; Hock and Moselle, still or sparkling, 42s. to 48s.; Duff Gordons Sherries, 36s.; Dinner ditto, 26s.; Ports from the wood, 28s. to 32s.; Crusted, 36s. to 42s.; unequalled, 48s. to 54s. All delivered carriage free to the railway stations, or within five miles of the City. Terms, cash. Remember the address is JOHN WHITE, 21, Dowgate-hill, Cannon-street, City.

Good and Secure Investments, in the Fields called Boby Skeons and Hempalls, in Willingham, Cambridgeshire.

MR. ABBOTT will SELL by AUCTION,

at the VINE INN, WILLINGHAM, at about 6 o'clock in the evening, on TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, by order of the Proprietor, and with the concurrence of the Mortgagees, in four lots, which will appear by the Particulars, FORTY-SIX ACRES of fine old PASTURE and ARABLE LAND, 31 of which are freehold, and the remainder copyhold, now in the occupation of Mrs. Wayman, who will give possession at Michaelmas next, and to whom applications are to be made for permission to go over the land. Printed particulars may be had of Stephen Adeock, Esq., solicitor, 7, St. Andrew's-street, Cambridge; of Mrs. Wayman, Mr. Jonas Few, and at the Vine Inn, Willingham; at the White Horse and Cross Keys, St. Ives; at the Auction Mart; and at Mr. Abbott's Offices, 26, Bedford-row, London, and at Eynesbury, St. Neot's, Huntingdonshire.

Buckinghamshire.—Fern Acres, in the parish of Fulmer and Langley Marsh, a most delightful and healthy locality, 23 miles from London, five from Windsor, four from Uxbridge, and four from the Slough Station, on the Great Western Railway.

MR. ABBOTT is instructed to SELL by

AUCTION, at the MART, in SEPTEMBER NEXT, this most delightful and attractive FREEHOLD ESTATE, comprising about 160 acres of ornamental park-like pasture, arable, and wood Land, intersected by gravel roads and walks, with a Residence, à la Suisse, in the middle of the property, built substantially, on a dry soil, high, and overlooking a richly wooded and beautifully undulating country, where the eye cannot rest upon any but agreeable objects, nor the ear be offended by a discordant sound. The late Owner, Captain Spiller, resided in the house until his decease, and spared no expense in making it comfortable and keeping it in order. The appropriate Furniture may be taken by the Purchaser at a valuation, and immediate possession will be given. To be viewed by cards only, and which may be had of Mr. ABBOTT, 26, Bedford-row, London, and Eynesbury, St. Neot's, Huntingdonshire.

PALE INDIA ALE and STOUT.

4s. per dozen quarts, 2s. 6d. per dozen pints; SCOTCH ALE, 3s. per dozen quarts, 3s. per dozen pints.

WOOD and WATSON continue to supply merchants at the lowest prices, for Exportation, with their Pale Ale and Porter, which has been tested in all climates. 16, Clements-lane, City.

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IS THE BEST SUBSTITUTE FOR SOLID SILVER.

MANUFACTORY, 18, POULTRY (near the Mansion House), LONDON.

THIS unrivalled production continues to give the same satisfaction as when first introduced by SARL and SONS, ten years ago. From its intrinsic value, and brilliant appearance, it far surpasses all other substitutes for solid Silver. A new and magnificent stock has just been completed for the present season, to which public inspection is respectfully invited. It comprises SPOONS and FORKS, CORNER DISHES and COVERS, DISH COVERS, EPERGONES and CANDELABRAS with Beautiful Figures and Classical Designs, TEA and COFFEE EQUIPAGES, CRUET FRAMES, CAKE BASKETS, CANDLESTICKS, SALVERS, TEA TRAYS, DECANTER STANDS, LIQUEUR FRAMES, TEA URNS and KETTLES, SOUP and SAUCE TUREENS, with every article requisite for the Dinner, Tea, or Breakfast Service. Pamphlets, containing drawings and prices of all the articles, gratis, and sent postage free to all parts of the kingdom. Any article may be had separately as a sample.

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GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

SARL and SONS, WATCH MANUFACTURERS, 18, POULTRY (near the Mansion House), invite attention to their new and very extensive STOCK of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES. The patterns are of the latest style, and the movements of the most highly-finished description. Every make can be had. The following prices will convey an outline of the Stock, combining economy with quality:—

	Gold Cases and Dials.	Silver Cases.
Watches of the Horizontal make, jewelled in four holes, maintaining power, 1st size.....	£ 5 10 0	£ 2 18 0
Ditto, 2nd size.....	7 10 0	3 3 0
Ditto, 3rd size.....	8 10 0	3 10 0
Patent lever movements, detached escapements, jewelled in four or six holes, 2nd size.....	9 9 0	3 18 0
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A written warranty for accurate performance is given with every watch, and a twelvemonth's trial allowed. A very extensive and splendid assortment of fine gold neck-chains; charged according to the weight of sovereigns.

A pamphlet containing a list of the prices of the various articles in gold and silver, may be had gratis.—Address,

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NEW COLLEGE, LONDON.

THE SESSION of 1853-4 will be opened on FRIDAY, the 30th SEPTEMBER, when an Introductory Lecture will be delivered by Professor W. SMITH, LL.D., at Seven p.m.

THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.—Several College Exhibitions, varying in amount from £20 to £40 per annum, will be at the disposal of the Council at the commencement of the Session. Further information, together with all necessary directions to Candidates, may be had on application to the Secretary.

LAY-STUDENT DEPARTMENT.—Students who have completed the 15th year of their age, and who can give a satisfactory reference as to moral character, are admitted to such classes as they may select, upon payment of very moderate fees. Students who desire to graduate in the University of London, and who have not yet matriculated in that Institution, are recommended to adopt the Lay-Student Course of Three Years, which has been laid down by the Council of the College for their especial accommodation. The principal class for Religious Instruction is open, without fee, to all Students in this Department.

The Sessional Prospectus for 1853-4 will be ready in the course of a few days, and may be had, together with all other necessary information, by applying to the Secretary, at the College, New Finchley-road, St. John's Wood.

JOHN HARRIS, D.D., Principal.
WILLIAM FARRER, LL.B., Secretary.

RESOLUTIONS of the ANNUAL ASSEMBLY of the WESLEYAN METHODIST ASSOCIATION. Liverpool, August, 1853.

Resolved,—

I. That having taken into consideration passing events in reference to the Methodist family, this Assembly deems it proper to re-affirm the Resolution on Union, adopted by the Representatives of the Wesleyan Methodist Association, in the year 1836, as expressed in the following terms:—

"That it is desirable some plan should be devised, by which the different Societies, who are separated from the Wesleyan Conference, may be brought so to unite, as that they may regard each other as members of one common family, professing one common faith, cultivating friendship towards each other, adopting a common token of membership, and uniting, as may be practicable, in promoting plans for general usefulness. Each Society to be at liberty to have such particular rules as to Church Government, and as to its Ministry, as each may think proper to adopt; provided that there be nothing in the rules so adopted clearly repugnant to the Word of God. Such Societies to be understood to be at liberty to become re-united to the Conference Connection, whenever it shall have such a form of Church Government as they may regard to be in accordance with the Holy Scriptures."

This Assembly will also rejoice if a closer union can be effected, upon Scriptural principles, between all or any of the sections of the Methodist family; and, therefore, authorizes the Connexional Committee to take such action as it may deem advisable, in furtherance of the purposes referred to in this resolution.

II. That as vigorous attempts have been made, during the past two years, to agitate the Connexion—disturbing its peace, and injuring its general interests—by asserting that an objectionable disciplinary rule has recently been introduced into the Connexion, this Assembly, for the information and satisfaction of those who have been misled or may be in danger of being misled, by the aforesaid assertion, deems it proper to declare, that no such rule has been adopted; that the regulations of the Wesleyan Methodist Association, as to the administration of discipline, are precisely the same now as they have been from its commencement; that, according to the Connexional Foundation Deed, the Annual Assembly has not power to make any rule as to the mode of administering discipline which would be obligatory upon any subsequent Assembly, or upon any of the Circuit Courts; but that every Annual Assembly in administering discipline—as to the Itinerant Ministers and Missionaries, to which officers its disciplinary functions are restricted—and every Circuit in administering discipline, as to local officers and members—is, and must be, at perfect liberty to determine its own mode of procedure, taking for its guidance only the law of the "One Lawgiver who is able to save and to destroy." Moreover, if any Annual Assembly should adopt any objectionable rule, then, by the exercise of the established right of freedom of election, without any class restriction, the Circuits will have the power to get the wrong corrected by choosing representatives who will give effect to the desires of the members of the Connexion, by setting aside the obnoxious rule or regulation; consequently, the utmost possible security which human ingenuity can devise against vicious or obnoxious legislation, is possessed by the Wesleyan Methodist Association.

August 10th, 1853,

ENOCH DARKE, President.
ROBERT ECKETT, Secretary.

PORTLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL, PLYMOUTH.

Conducted by Mr. R. F. WEYMOUTH, M.A. (London), M.R.A.S. &c., &c.

THE higher Mathematical Classes receive the benefit of the superintendence and lectures of the

REV. PROFESSOR NEWTH, M.A.,

Fellow of University College, London, author of "Elements of Statics," &c.

The course of studies pursued is suitable, as preparatory either for a college course, or for professional or commercial life.

The house is very healthily situated in the highest part of the town, and close to the northern outskirts, but at a convenient distance for sea-bathing.

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Capital, £100,000.

Every description of Life Assurance.

No charge for Stamps.

Policies of five years' standing not forfeited.

JESSE HOBSON, Secretary.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

BANK OF DEPOSIT.

7, ST. MARTIN'S-PLACE, TRAFALGAR-SQUARE, LONDON.

THE WARRANTS for the HALF-YEARLY INTEREST, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, on the Investment Stock of this Association, to the 3th June, are ready for delivery, and payable daily, between the hours of Eleven and Three o'clock.

Depositors residing at a distance from London will, on application, have the Dividend Warrants together with the proper receipts, forwarded for signature; the amount will then be paid on presentation at the Head Offices in London, or transmitted through the Local Agents of the Association, Country Bankers, or in any other way, to suit the convenience of Investors; so that the Dividends may in all cases be received without difficulty or delay.

PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.

9th July, 1853.

ENGLISH and FOREIGN LIFE ASSURANCE, ANNUITY, and ENDOWMENT SOCIETY.

CHIEF OFFICE—38, ARUNDEL-STREET, corner of the Strand
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Capital, £250,000.

PRESIDENT.

The Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of DERRY and RAPHOE.

CHAIRMAN.

The Right Honourable Lord ERSKINE.

This Company issues Policies to cover the risks of every description of Fire and Life Assurance, and has recently added "A WORKING MAN'S BRANCH," to meet the peculiar exigencies of the industrial classes. It also embraces in its operations:—

1. A FREEHOLD LAND, BUILDING, and INVESTMENT SOCIETY, with all the assured benefits of such associations, based upon a large capital and a responsible proprietary, and without any uncertainty as to realizing the shares, in consequence of inadequate management or casual losses.

2. A MONETARY ADVANCE SOCIETY, acting upon equitable principles, and conducting its business with the utmost delicacy. Loans are advanced in large or small sums on personal security.

3. AN ANNUITY SOCIETY, with Tables to cover every possible contingency. The attention of the public is earnestly invited to "the Reversionary Survivorship" Annuities, first introduced into England by a Director of this Company, in 1826.

4. AN ENDOWMENT SOCIETY.—Endowments, which are secured by the payment of a very small annual premium, are found of great utility, for the purposes of education, apprenticeship, &c., or for providing a young man of twenty-one, about to start in life, with a small capital to begin the world with. Provision may also, in like manner, be made for the wants and necessities of old age, by a policy guaranteeing a sum of money to be received at an advanced period of life—say 55, 60, 70 or any other age, as the assurer may desire.

Half the amount of Life Premiums may remain on credit for five years, or for a longer term by special arrangement.

A Life Policy may at any time be converted by the holder into a proportionate Life Annuity, immediate or deferred, thus rendering it a permanent source of income during the lifetime of the assured; and as all Policies are purchased by the Company at their full value, the holder need incur no risk of losing the benefit of the payments made, in the event of inability to continue them.

No medical fee charged, and proposers may be examined, on details, by their own medical attendants. To females, especially, this is a great boon, in relief from the very disagreeable ordeal through which those desirous of effecting a life assurance usually have to pass.

All Policies are Indisputable.

No charge made for the stamps on Policies.

A detailed Prospectus of each branch of business may be obtained at the Office, or from any of the Company's Agents.

WILLIAM CARPENTER, Managing Director.

* AGENTS WANTED. All applications to be addressed to the Chief Office, as above.

BARCLAY and CO.'S STOUT, 3s. 6d. per DOZEN QUARTS, by taking Six Dozen; a less quantity 4s. per Dozen.

BASS and CO.'S PALE ALE, 6s. per Dozen Quarts, 3s. 6d. per Dozen Pints.

PALE or GOLD SHERRY, 26s., 28s., 30s., 36s., 42s.

OLD BOTTLED PORT, 36s., 42s., 48s.

DRAUGHT PORT, 26s., 28s., 30s.

CHAMPAGNE, 40s. and upwards.

CASH ONLY.

W. WHITAKER, 24, CRUTCHED-FRIARS CITY.

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IT is asserted by many eminent Medical Men, that there is no Medicine in the Materia Medica comparable to Sarsaparilla for recruiting the debilitated constitution, restoring the tone of the stomach, improving the general state of the system, and by its continued use removing various morbid symptoms ascribed to a deranged condition of the fluids—such as eruptions on the skin, ulcerations, scorbatic and cutaneous diseases, and rheumatic pains, operating as a general and complete purifier of the blood—BUTLER'S "COMPOUND CONCENTRATED DECOCTION, or FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA," is the original of the now numerous preparations of the kind, and is extensively prescribed by Medical Practitioners; it is most carefully prepared (from the finest Jamaica Sarsaparilla imported) at a low temperature, so as to preserve entirely the virtues of the root in their most efficient and concentrated form. A pint bottle is equal to four quarts of the ordinary preparation.

Prepared and sold in pint bottles, 20s.; half-pints, 10s.; and quarter-pints, 5s. 6d.; by Butler and Harding, Chemists, 4, Cheap-side, corner of St. Paul's, London.

NATIONAL FREEHOLD-LAND SOCIETY.

WEEKLY REPORT, August 13, 1853.

	Last Totals.	During the Week.	Present Totals.
Cash received.	£538,497 10 11	£5,255 1 10	£543,752 12 9
Shares issued.	60,298	481	60,769

VALID SHARES DRAWN DURING THE WEEK.

49,070, 28,589, 59,224, 53,719, 35,584, 55,877, 41,758, 40,403, 51,369, 52,440, 18,114, 9,334, 35,799, 56,302, 60,096, 25,780, 4,848, 58,435, 54,684, 10,863, 6,056, 59,861, 4,072, 4,073, 4,074, 3,322, 46,172, 50,030, 50,777, 29,138, 10,776, 40,658, 58,020, 22,848, 58,899, 48,643, 54,336, 50,161, 44,439, 57,988, 57,989, 57,990, 57,991, 57,992, 47,738.

The shares numbered 34,302, 52,162, 10,745, 39,368, 35,418, 8,024, 36,007, 51,222, 48,652, 40,430, 31,136, 56,394, and 26,260 were also drawn, but as the subscriptions thereon were in arrear, the holders thereof have lost the benefit of this drawing. Copies of the Prospectus, Rules, and last Annual Report, may be obtained at the Office, or by post, gratis.

W. E. WHITTINGHAM, Secretary.

14, Moorgate-street.

THE ACHILLES INSURANCE COMPANY for LIFE, FIRE, LOANS, and ANNUITIES.

DIRECTORS.

Sir HENRY WINSTON BARRON, Bart., Chairman.

Colonel LOTHIAN S. DICKSON, Deputy-Chairman.

Adolphus Baker, Esq.
David Birrell, Esq.
Thomas H. Burrell, Esq.
William Court, Esq.
Capt. J. Bishop Culpeper.
Henry Francis Home, Esq.
William S. Vardy, Esq.
James Toleman, Esq.
Edward Miall, Esq., M.P.

Insurances may be effected in the ACHILLES COMPANY in any way, or for any purpose most convenient to the Assured:—

I. By the ordinary method of Annual Premiums, with or without participation in the profits of the Company.

II. By single payments.

III. By payments for a limited number of years.

IV. By payment of only two-thirds of the Premium, the other third being allowed to remain as a debt.

V. By Ascending and Descending Rates of Premium.

VI. On Joint Lives; payment to be made on the first death.

VII. On Survivorships; payment to be made on the death of one party providing another be then alive.

VIII. On Lives Rejected by other Offices.

IX. By Creditors on the Life of a Debtor.

X. By Parents on the Life of a Child for Marriage Portions, Apprenticeship Premiums, Professional Fees, or Educational Purposes.

Premiums may be paid Quarterly, Half-yearly, or Annually.

ANNUITIES, Immediate and Deferred, granted on equitable terms.

The following are the Rates of Premium charged by the ACHILLES INSURANCE COMPANY on the class of Policies most generally taken out:—

Annual Premium for the Assurance of £100, for the whole of Life. With Profits.

Age	25	35	45	55	65
Ann. Prem.	£ 2 2 6	£ 2 14 5	£ 3 14 9	£ 5 10 9	£ 8 16 3

LOANS.

Where temporary advances on real or personal security are made, a Policy of Insurance on the borrower's life is required only to the amount of sum borrowed; most other offices requiring a Policy to be double or treble the amount of the Loan.

LOANS are also granted to Policy-holders to enable them to purchase their own houses.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., &c., with every other information, may be obtained at the Company's Office.

25, Cannon-street, City.

HUGH TAPLIN, Secretary.

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 405.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1853

[PRICE 6d.]

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Eccliaistical Affairs.

GOING, GOING, GONE.

FOR some three or four years past, it has been plain enough to the observant, that the Church Rate system had outlived, together with many other ecclesiastical anomalies, the respect, not to say forbearance, of the country. In Parliament the unwelcome subject has been handled gingerly of late—no defence of the odious tax having been ventured, and difference of opinion having been expressed solely with reference to the best means of getting rid of it. To every plan for the abolition of Church Rates there have been objectors—but, beyond Sir Robert Inglis, the ecclesiastical impost itself has not recently found a single apologist. Lord John Russell, we believe, was about the last man who had the courage to justify the principle of Church Rates—and when he declared them to be "a national homage to the Christian religion," it was evident that they could not long endure. Such a defence of them from such a man argued that common sense could no longer throw its shield over them. The catalogue of reasonable reasons in their favour had been obviously exhausted, and their continuance, as a disgrace to our laws, was thenceforth only a question of time.

Where public opinion plainly leads the way, the interpretation of law usually follows. Our judges, no doubt, are incorruptible, but they are not inaccessible to those subtler influences which go far to modify the judgment of the wisest. Without imputing to them any improper motive, it is not too much to suggest that they take their tone from surrounding opinion. Had the Church, just now, been greatly in the ascendant, the decisions of the Bench might have been expected to reflect, in some measure, the prevalent feeling of the day. It always has been, and it always must be, so. The men who administer our laws are still men—and however anxiously and conscientiously they may aim at strict impartiality, it is only natural that they should be somewhat swayed by influences which more or less affect all other classes of society. The Church has overshot her mark of late—and a reaction against her exorbitant claims is the result. It is impossible to doubt this, where opportunity occurs of noting the change of feeling in regard to the Establishment now rapidly taking place in the upper circles of society. The disposition is almost universal to put a curb upon her arrogant spirit—to discountenance her selfish and corrupt tendencies—and to view her monstrous claims, worthy of the dark ages, in the light of those everlasting principles of equity and morality, which guide our decisions upon more secular subjects. The Judicial Bench, we fancy, shares this

disposition—and hence, in addition to the force of unbiassed common sense, the final judgment on the famous Braintree Case.

Every one, of course, has heard of that case. These columns have contained repeated accounts of it, so that, as far as our readers are concerned, it must be "familiar as household words." The barest summary, therefore, will suffice for the present occasion. In 1837 the parish church of Braintree was out of repair—and the worshippers there, not being willing to protect themselves from wind and rain at their own expense, sought, as usual, to entail a portion of it upon their Dissenting neighbours. The churchwardens applied for a rate, which by a large majority of the parishioners was refused. The churchwardens boldly determined upon taking the power of levying an ecclesiastical tax into their own hands—dispensed with the sanction of the ratepayers—made a rate on their own authority, and forthwith proceeded to enforce it. Their authority, however, was disputed by Mr. Burder, one of the parishioners—and the magistrates' jurisdiction being thereby ousted, the churchwardens carried the case into the Ecclesiastical Court. Mr. Burder, gallantly backed by the Braintree Dissenters and others, applied to the Court of Queen's Bench for a writ of prohibition. The writ was granted—whereupon the churchwardens appealed to the Court of Exchequer, which affirmed the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench, and laid down that a rate made by churchwardens alone, without the consent of vestry, was invalid. Chief Justice Tindal, in delivering the judgment of the Court, unhappily "travelled beyond the record," and remarked that "there was a wide and substantial difference between the churchwardens alone, or the churchwardens and a minority together, making a rate at the meeting of the parishioners where the refusal takes place, and the churchwardens possessing the power of rating the parish by themselves at any time however distant." The Braintree churchwardens took the hint. In July, 1841, they applied to the vestry for another rate—when Mr. S. Courtauld moved and carried by a large majority a resolution, condemnatory of compulsory payments in support of religion. The churchwardens treating this resolution as a nullity, proceeded, together with the minority, to make a rate. The levying of it was again resisted. The case was taken into the Consistory Court of London, where Dr. Lushington pronounced the rate invalid. It was then carried up by appeal to the Court of Arches, and the late Sir Herbert Jenner reversed the decision of Dr. Lushington. Mr. Gosling, the recusant, then applied to the Court of Queen's Bench for a writ of prohibition, which, on hearing, was refused him. By writ of error, the Exchequer Chamber was appealed to, in which five judges against four decided in favour of the legality of the rate. The question finally went up for adjudication to the House of Lords, who sought the opinion of the Common Law Judges. It appears that five advised the House that the rate could not be sustained, and six that it possessed legal force. The House, however, came to an independent decision. It reversed the judgment of the Court below, and, as the *Daily News* pertinently remarks, "it is established that a minority in vestry assembled cannot impose a Church Rate on a Dissenting majority. Consequently, as to Church Rates, as in all other such matters, we live in a free country."

Ever since the imprisonment of Mr. John Childs, of Bungay, now, alas! no more, of Mr. John Thorogood, of Chelmsford, of Mr. William

Baines, of Leicester, and some others, Church Rates have been going. They are now virtually gone. The judgment of the Lords has knocked out of them the last spark of vitality. Agitation against the iniquitous system will instantly spring up afresh in every populous place in which the rate has not already been extinguished. The Legislature will but have to register the fiat of the public. No power on earth can now restore the odious impost to a place in our "glorious constitution." It has outlived its day. Law gives it up to the tender mercies of a majority—and it will be either hunted down out-of-doors, or Parliament must humanely knock it on the head.

And now, hurrah for Braintree! All honour to Mr. Courtauld, who has managed this suit with admirable persistency, temper, and tact! And let those who were vanguards in this protracted but righteous conflict, and who suffered spoliation and imprisonment in vindication of their principles, receive, in this hour of triumph, their just meed of praise! We are approaching a greater ecclesiastical change than the abolition of Church Rates—but we shall hail the one as a sure and happy augury of the other.

THE LATE JOHN CHILDS OF BUNGAY.

SINCE the establishment of this journal, in 1841, our obituary has never, perhaps, contained a name having stronger claims upon our respectful notice than that of John Childs of Bungay. With that name most of our readers will be familiar—with the strong-minded man who owned it many of them, doubtless, were personally acquainted—but it was our lot, whilst conducting this paper through its earlier struggles, to have received from him, for some years almost daily, cheering encouragement, useful counsel, and untiring as well as disinterested aid. We know not, indeed, whether, but for the energetic assistance of John Childs, the *Nonconformist* would have succeeded in surmounting its first difficulties—certainly, to him, more than to any other individual, is to be attributed the preservation of this journal through a tedious period of public probation.

We think it due to the memory of our late friend to put this fact on record—not from any idea that it will add much to his reputation, for that will permanently rest on other and wider bases—but that we may, to some extent, discharge, or, at least, recognise, a debt of gratitude to the departed. The title of Mr. Childs to public respect will be found in what he has contributed to the enlightenment of the age. To his sagacious mind, and his indomitable will, the people of this country are principally indebted for the inestimable advantages of a cheap press. He commenced the good work in his own establishment. Many a standard work, formerly unknown beyond the libraries of the easy classes, did he put within reach of operatives and mechanics. It was he who procured, by means of Mr. Hume, the select committees on the printing of public documents, and on the Bible Monopoly—he it was who collected, prepared, and arranged, much, if not the greater portion, of the evidence given before them—he who poured information into the minds of gentlemen who have since appropriated the chief merit of his labours—he to whom we owe it that all Parliamentary papers, and the volume of Holy Writ, may now be had at a price very much below that which the advocates of Monopoly declared would be absolutely ruinous. What Mr. Deacon Hume was to the Free-trade question, Mr. John Childs was to that of free printing. He was no speaker—

he wrote but little for the public—but he furnished to speakers and writers a copious mass of materials without which their powers would have gone for nothing. He dug up the ore which others put into currency.

Mr. Childs, we believe, was the first man in this country, not connected with the Society of Friends, who suffered imprisonment for refusal to pay Church Rates. The event created an immense sensation, both in Parliament and out of it—and his return to Bungay after his release was a magnificent ovation. Up to the day of his death he uniformly acted upon the same principle on which he then started—declined all acknowledgment of a legalized ecclesiastical authority, and quietly took the consequences. His incarceration led to that agitation against Church Rates out of which the Braintree Case arose—and, by a singular coincidence, that protracted suit, on which final judgment was given in the House of Lords on Friday last, and the issue of which pronounces the doom of the Church-rate system, was concluded on the very day of his lamented decease.

We will not attempt any sketch of the character of our departed friend—for the present, at least, we feel as indisposed as we are incompetent to do so. But we must say that the shrewd penetrating sense, the stern integrity, the indefatigable energy, and, to all who shared his friendship, the kindly, genial heart of John Childs of Bungay, constitute a whole which we shall never cease to remember with admiration, respect, and fondness. He had reached the allotted term of human life. He died in his 70th year. For his surviving relatives we cherish sympathy—to the memory of the deceased we are as glad, as we are bound, to do reverent homage. We hang this little garland on his tomb as a small but grateful record of many years' friendship. *Requiescat in pace!*

DECISION ON THE BRAINTREE CHURCH-RATE CASE.

GOSLING v. VELEY.

After some twelve years of litigation, this important question has been finally decided. It was brought before the House of Lords on Friday. As the facts of the case have been stated some half-a-dozen times in our columns, we spare our readers detailed repetition. Suffice it to say, that, in 1841, a church-rate of two shillings in the pound was proposed in the Braintree vestry. The Dissenters moved an amendment, condemning church-rates in general, and refusing that rate in particular. The amendment was carried by a large majority. It was then asked whether any amendment was proposed as to the amount of the rate, and no answer was given. The rate was then produced, and signed by the vicar, the churchwardens, and several ratepayers; the mover of the amendment, Mr. S. Courtauld, protesting. The question as to the validity of a rate thus made has been decided both negatively and affirmatively in several courts; and now it came before the House of Lords on an appeal in error against the judgment of the Court of Exchequer, which had sustained the rate in opposition to the Court of Common Pleas. The present writ of error was argued for two days before the judges in February, 1852. The following were the questions submitted for decision:—First, whether on the face of the record the rate appeared to be an invalid rate; secondly, whether on the face of the record the rate appeared to be a valid rate; and thirdly, whether, supposing they were of opinion that it did not appear on the face of the record to be invalid, then whether it was such a rate that the Court could enforce it.

The learned Judges took time to consider their opinions, and on the 26th June, 1852, they delivered them to their lordships: Mr. Justice Crompton, Mr. Baron Martin, Mr. Justice Williams, Mr. Justice Erle, and Mr. Baron Parke, being of opinion that the rate was invalid; Mr. Justice Talfourd, Mr. Justice Wightman, Mr. Baron Platt, Mr. Justice Maule, Mr. Justice Coleridge, and Mr. Baron Alderson, being of opinion that the rate was valid. Their lordships then took time to consider their judgment.

Lord Truro, on Friday, moved the judgment of their lordships. The noble and learned lord went most minutely through the facts of the case, cited an immense number of authorities, and concluded by saying, that, having now arrived at the conclusion—looking at all the authorities, as well as the facts themselves—that this rate, which had been made by the minority, was an invalid rate, he would move that their lordships do reverse the judgment of the Court below.

The Lord Chancellor said that, not having heard the arguments at the bar of their lordships' house, he should not have now risen to address the House were it not that he was anxious to state that, when he had the honour of sitting as one of the Barons in the Court of Exchequer, and had had this case under his consideration, he had arrived at the opinion that there

was sufficient on the record to show that the rate had been made by the minority. With the exception of that one point, he would now say, that he concurred with what had fallen from his noble and learned friend upon the present occasion. He would take that opportunity of adding, that prior to the indisposition of his noble and learned friend (Lord Brougham), an indisposition which had rendered it necessary that his lordship should leave town, that noble and learned lord had told him that having had an opportunity of perusing the judgment which the noble and learned lord (Truro) had read to their lordships that day, he was anxious that it should be communicated to the House, that he entirely concurred in the views expressed by the noble and learned lord (Truro), with the exception of the point upon which he himself differed from that noble and learned lord.

The judgment of the Court of Exchequer Chamber was then reversed.

The *Daily News* concludes an article containing an interesting review of the Braintree case and of the progress of opinion since its commencement, with the following significant remarks:—

Though it is only after a long and arduous struggle that this great point has been gained, meanwhile, however, as legal discussion progressed towards this conclusion, reason, moral sentiment, and better and more tolerant views of social relations gained even better results. Except at Brighton (where the Church is troubled and society plagued by a Churchman blind and deaf to the spirit of improvement and good feelings), society itself has suspended the law of church-rates; in few of our great towns are Dissenters now coerced into payments for the support of a church they do not attend; their conscientious scruples are generally regarded; and the expenses of a large proportion of our town churches are now raised on the voluntary principle.

Why, then, we ask, should not legislation adapt itself to this new and better feeling of society? Why should not the law of church-rates be made to accord with the growing practice of Churchmen? Because, said Lord John Russell, in the late debate on the subject, having a State Establishment, provision must be made by law for the maintenance of its churches. Oh! ye of little faith! we reply, can't ye trust to the influence of religion on men's hearts to provide funds to maintain our churches? Why will ye associate their fabrics with a principle that renders them an object of dislike to all who will not use them? Look to what the Voluntary principle has done, is doing, not merely for Dissent, but for the Church. See the fabrics it is raising, the churches it is endowing, the ministers and the schoolmasters it is providing. Mark how our bishops successfully appeal to it. And then learn to have some little confidence in a principle which, said M. Guizot, when an exile here, is the glory of England, as it is also the best evidence of our freedom.

The *Morning Chronicle* enforces the necessity of a new law on church-rates, now that it is no longer illegal to refuse them. It scouts the idea of giving the minority the power to make a rate. "There is no more chance of making the payment of church-rates compulsory than there is of reviving the writ of *hæretico comburendo*." Our Tractarian contemporary thinks that, seeing the inevitable tendency of events, it might have been graceful and politic, on the part of the Church, to meet the necessity of the case beforehand.

We shall now be compelled to do what we might have done voluntarily. Mr. Phillimore's bill and Lord Stanley's pamphlet proposed a spontaneous concession; but now the Church must do as she can. We all along argued that neither the essence nor the nationality of the Church depended on church rates—that the Toleration Act had, in fact, doomed them—that the entire relief of Dissenters from all compulsory payments to the Church was implied and involved in the new Constitution of 1688—that the pre-existing system of union between Church and State passed away at the Revolution—and, consequently, that the abolition of church-rates, though so long deferred, was virtually settled then.

The *Chronicle*, like the *Daily News*, discourses on the superiority of voluntary gifts:—

Money unwillingly paid is dishonourable to the religion which receives it. It ought to be considered an honour to give to the service of God; but the sense of privilege is lost when the gift is compulsory. It is, indeed, but too probable that, in some unfortunate localities, hardship and wrong will arise—there will be temptations to irreligious people to let the church fall into ruins. But these things will right themselves. For one case where the Church will lose, it will be the gainer in ten, by the termination of the unseemly strife of church-rate contests.

THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.

The *Bradford Observer* reports the recent proceedings of this body, which has now closed its sittings.

On the 4th instant a letter of resignation was read by the secretary, from the Rev. James Collier, of Leeds first circuit, on the ground of dissatisfaction with the Wesleyan polity. Mr. Rattenbury, his superintendent, said he must confess that he found during the year that Mr. Collier was not a sound Wesleyan with regard to Wesleyan polity. The case read a lesson to him and his younger brethren, as he saw how necessary it was not to cultivate too intimate an acquaintance with ministers of other persuasions, and of entering into conversations in families, animadverting on Wesleyan discipline, and suggesting unnecessary alterations—as, Would not this and the other improve it?

The report of the number of members in the Connexion as taken at the March visitation, was then read, from which it appeared that there had been a decrease of 10,298 during the past year, 1,630 of which number have emigrated to foreign parts, and that the number now on trial for church-membership is 10,163. On the mission stations there is an increase of 311.

At the meeting on the 6th, Dr. Bunting called the attention of the Conference to a leading article in the *Watchman*, on the exercise of discipline, relative to

Dr. Alder; and condemned it in very strong terms, as an injurious and offensive one. He considered it most disgraceful—a kick at a man in the dust—and, if such articles were allowed to be perpetrated, he should for ever have done with that paper. He thought there was some one behind the throne; he had been dissatisfied with several articles in that paper; it was thought by some that he was consulted respecting what sometimes appeared in its columns: this he positively denied, but he ought to be. Mr. Arthur denied being the writer of the article referred to by Dr. Bunting, but he thought there was some danger of the Wesleyan people thinking the Conference was more disposed to visit with indignation violations of discipline than moral delinquencies. There was some further discussion on this subject. As the President would not allow any questioning by Mr. Osborne, or any other minister, the conversation ended.

On Monday, August 8, the Secretary announced a letter of resignation from the Rev. George Steward, of Glasgow. All became in a moment silent and anxiously attentive, partly arising from fears of its purport—Mr. Steward standing very high with a large portion of his fathers and brethren, both as a man, and a talented Christian minister of the more liberal and generous sentiments. Mr. Steward began by stating, that his reasons for retiring did not arise from any factious feelings, nor from any sympathy with the acts of opposition to men in office. He was thankful for the privileges he had enjoyed in the Wesleyan Church; but his love, not his hostility, towards Methodism had led him to take this step. What the next step would be, as to uniting himself with any other body of Christians or remain solitary, he knew not; on this point he was not at present decided. There were three reasons he wished to assign for his present act:—1st. He did not think church rights were fully met—that the foundation was not broad enough, deep enough, strong enough to support. 2nd. A more liberal polity was called for, with an administration suitable to the times. 3rd. He believed there was no artifice, no policy, in his course, from first to last, but a loyal regard to his own honest convictions.

Mr. John Scott begged the Conference to have no fear, but to keep their spirits up, for supposing Mr. Steward's views were at variance with theirs, and were published, they had men among them who were able to defend the scriptural character of their constitution, and show that it was founded on a rock.—"Though some few forsake us in a cloudy day, the Lord will not."

Dr. Hannah said, he believed their doctrines were unimpaired, and their discipline uninjured. Mr. Steward was not a pillar on which they rested.

It was agreed that a telegraphic message be sent, entreating Mr. Steward to re-consider his determination, and allow his name to be retained upon the Minutes, that he might have time for reflection, and for conversation with his brethren. To acquiesce in this proposal he evinced no reluctance; but on this only condition—that he should be at liberty to publish his sentiments on the points on which the Conference is at issue with the Reformers. Were this granted he might remain; but if not, he feared he must persist in his resignation. Gladly as the Conference would have retained so great an ornament of their body, this was a privilege that could by no means be allowed; and, therefore, Mr. Steward retires, simply and purely because, in the Wesleyan Conference, no man is at liberty to publish his opinions on the most important questions of church polity.

It was stated that £1,000 had been paid to the Bible Society as the first instalment of the contribution of Wesleyan Methodists towards the Jubilee fund.

The case of Mr. Walton, who has consented to become an adjudicator for the prize on "The Pastoral Office," was then referred to, but the President, who appears to be a moderate and kind-hearted man, did not require him to be questioned. Mr. Walton, however, stated, that if he had foreseen the views his brethren would have taken on this subject he should not have given his promise to become one of the adjudicators on the prize essay on "The Pastoral Office." He had consented, and if he retired it would, he believed, do more harm than by adhering to this engagement. He solemnly avowed himself really and truly a Wesleyan Methodist preacher, holding both its doctrines and discipline. Some discussion then ensued; several members expressing their dissatisfaction with Mr. Walton's explanation. Mr. Rule thought Mr. Walton had placed himself in an unpleasant position, but he hoped that, at the next Conference, he would be found right. The matter then dropped.

Mr. Sanderson, a returned missionary from Bangalore (Canerese), presented a petition from Mysore, in eight different languages, addressed to all the learned men of all the religious congregations in England, praying to be instructed in the English language, and to be assisted in building chapels and schools. It was signed by several hundreds.

On Wednesday Mr. Scott brought before the Conference the Extension Fund—that £100,000 must be raised, and two years allowed to pay the subscriptions, and stated, that about £65,000 had already been contributed. There are more than 100 young married preachers without houses, and the committee suggested that a grant of £50 be made to circuits who prepare a house. The resolutions of the Extension Committee were read over and put to the Conference, when they passed unanimously. The sum of £5,000 was allowed to assist needy circuits, each case being examined into at the financial district meetings, as formerly.

Mr. Jobson stated 290 meetings had still to be held in the different circuits, to aid the Extension Fund, and called upon the ministers to exert themselves in this emergency.

THE BISHOP OF DURHAM ON HIS DEFENCE.

The Bishop of Durham has at length placed himself at the bar of public opinion, not, however, through the House of Lords, but through the medium of a charge delivered to his clergy on Tuesday. The allegation against him is, that he has kept back more of his income than he ought from the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. His defence is in substance as follows:—He states that when he was appointed to the see of Durham, he was expected to acquiesce in the arrangements of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; and it was decided that he should give up certain estates in Yorkshire yielding £1,800 a-year, and pay £11,200 a-year for the purposes of the Commission. But railways having given an impulse to enterprise and speculation, a surplus of £8,000 was created; and he says, "I was as much at liberty to dispose of this surplus as of any other portion of my income." But he denies that he did dispose of it in "sordid accumulation, as has been uncharitably represented." On the contrary, he has devoted much of his income to the building of schools and parsonage-houses, and in assistance to public objects, and ill-endowed clergymen. He has placed in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners sums varying from £2,000 to £4,000 a-year, to be employed at their discretion. These sums they have "handsomely" called, "The Maltby Fund." The result of the different payments is as follows:—To the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, up to this year, £190,400; the produce of the Yorkshire estates, £31,500: total, £221,000. Voluntary payments up to the 1st of August, £14,500; sums paid for works of charity, piety, and general usefulness, by Mr. Gresley and the bishop, £55,387 6s. 2d.: total, £69,887 6s. 2d. "This portion of my accounts," says the Bishop, "could not be made up to a very late date; but I have no doubt it will be found that I have expended above £70,000 in pious and charitable uses, and not, as has been said, for my own selfish ends."

The *Times* of Friday narrowly examines the bishop's defence. It calls to mind, that in 1836 his lordship pleaded the probability of a diminution of his revenues from the establishment of railways, and denies the right of the bishop to appropriate the unlooked-for surplus of £8,000 a year, unless he would also have been justified in disposing of a surplus of £80,000, or indeed of any amount, and in exhausting not only the "Springwell and Pelaw Main Collieries," but every bed of coal and every acre of brick earth belonging to the see. Turning to the plea of large charitable expenditure, the *Times*, after justly remarking "that it is not honourable to obtain credit for 'works of piety and charity' performed at the cost of others, or with moneys not our own," goes on to say:—

But this is not all. It is also a fact that in our original "censures" we had actually allowed for these voluntary payments, and observed, that if the episcopal receipts for the last two years were not less than the previous average, the total excess, after this deduction, would still be about £74,000. The attempt, then, to account for this sum in "unselfish expenditure" fails at once by some £12,000. Then, as to the £55,387 6s. 8d. on "works of piety," &c., it might have been added, that the commissioners allowed the bishop an annual £2,914 for management, &c., and for such "useful works" as "embanking lands, and keeping up the Howden staiths against the River Ouse." So that, until we are furnished with more particulars, we cannot be satisfied with such vague generalities from an authority so singularly liable to obliqueness and error when convenient. Nor, admitting their truth, can we forget the amount of £2,509 in one year for "gardens, farm, parks, and roads, and the game department, and expenditure at Auckland Castle," plus £300 for the accountant. Then, again, if we assume, as the bishop indicates, that his charitable expenditure has really been only £74,000, or rather £55,000, it follows that he has devoted all his income of £8,000 a year, or £126,000 from first to last, either to sordid accumulation or selfish purposes, in addition to providing one of his sons with a canonry and living, together worth more than £2,000 a year. Upon his own showing, and with his own facts, this is the sum and substance of his defence.

Our careful contemporary therefore maintains that the bishop had neither refuted any specific allegation made against him, nor cleared himself of the charge of receiving more than his due.

But this he has done—he has shown the world, that if he has taken no notice of our exposure of his conduct at Leighton Buzzard, it is not because his voice and his hand refuse to do his will, nor because he is labouring under any other disability than the total want of a case. If not, let him prove to the world that he has "repaired the injustice of withdrawing from that locality some £35,000, and alienating its spiritual provision for, it may be, 50 years, and then tell us by what particular "works of piety, charity, and general usefulness," he has compensated for such a serious damage to it. Till he does this, and so long as he, a legislator, and "a bishop whose character affects the church," continues to ignore, to evade, and to defeat the undeniable intentions of the Legislature, he must not be surprised if his complaints "against harsh censures" meet with no sympathy, nor if explanations so disingenuous and unsatisfactory as his last are received with the incredulity of suspicion, and scrutinized with the severity of disrespect.

DISSENTING COLLEGES.—In his charge of Tuesday last, the Bishop of Durham paid the following compliment to the theological institutions connected with Dissenters:—

Our Dissenting brethren of the present day, are, greatly to their credit, sensible of the value and the influence of knowledge, as applied to the service of religion, and have become, many of them, not only entitled to the praise of lofty attainments, but also of a most proper anxiety to extend similar advantages to the youth with whom they are connected. The seminaries which they have founded are not only conducted by learned and able teachers, but are so entirely conducted under such wise arrangements

that they promise healthy and promising scholars. If, therefore, our own clergy are as assiduous as they ought to be in maintaining the superiority which they formerly possessed, or even desire to rank upon any point with theologians among the Dissenters, they will feel it incumbent on them [not to reject any opportunity for strengthening their minds, and extending the sphere of their knowledge.

CONVOCATION.—At the meeting of the lower House of Convocation to-morrow (Thursday), the Archdeacon of Taunton (Mr. Denison) is to move the following resolutions:—

1. That it appears to this House, that the education and training of candidates for holy orders are very generally defective and inadequate, especially in respect of a course of theological reading and practical preparation for some time previous to their presenting themselves to the bishop to be examined and inquired of, with a view to ordination.

2. That this House do make a humble representation to his Grace the Archbishop and the Lords the Bishops, the upper House, respectfully calling their attention to the urgency of the case, and praying their concurrence in appointing committees of both Houses to consider conjointly of the best means of remedying this defect and supplying this want in our Church system.

3. That a committee of this House be now named, with instructions to prepare a draught of such representation, and to submit it to this House for approval at their next session.

The *Times* of yesterday states that no business will be transacted at to-morrow's meeting, but that Convocation will be immediately further prorogued.

CLERICAL IRREGULARITIES.—A commission of clergymen, appointed by the Bishop of Llandaff, has been sitting at Merthyr Tydvil to inquire into certain charges, brought forward by the Rev. G. C. Harries, curate of Brecon, under the assumed name of "Eglwysydd," against the Rev. W. Rowlands, curate of Merthyr. They were—allowing Sunday-school pupils to recite chapters in the parish church; and allowing a Dissenter to pray on the burial-ground after service was over. The commission sat for some hours with closed doors, and then reported that the charge was not proved by the evidence. The bishop has expressed his disapprobation at the irregularities which have occurred in the administration of public worship, and at the mode in which it was brought before the public. His letter was read to the parties by the Archdeacon of Llandaff, in the presence of members of the commission.

DR. M'HALE AND THE BIBLE.—The *Galway Vindicator* contains a melodramatic account of a visitation tour made last week through the region of Connemara by the "Lord Archbishop of Tuam," with a view of counteracting the progress of the Reformation in that part of "his Grace's" diocese. One brief sentence at the conclusion of the narrative speaks trumpet-tongued of the success which has attended the efforts of the missionaries to direct the minds of Dr. M'Hale's flock to the genuine source of our common Christianity. In plain terms, "his Grace" has made a concession which, to use the words of his candid biographer, "will astound the bigots and make the ignorant stare." "A translation of the Old and New Testament, in the Irish language, will be shortly issued for general distribution."

PIDDINGTON PERPETUAL CURACY.—The Rev. J. Thorp, who, it will be remembered, was a candidate for this perpetual curacy at the recent election with the Rev. W. H. Spencer, each of whom had an equal number of votes, has retired altogether from the field. A meeting of the parishioners is shortly to be held. The Rev. W. H. Spencer is still a candidate.

Religious and Educational Intelligence.

THE IRISH EVANGELICAL MISSION.

The outdoor preaching of the English missionaries in Ireland continues to be attended with most unruly conduct on the part of the mob. In a great many instances the missionaries require the protection of the police; or, at least, the presence of the police is judged to be a wise precaution; and, as well as can be gathered from the conflicting accounts in the provincial press, it would appear that the Roman Catholic population in no instance attends in the capacity of quiet listeners, always either keeping aloof altogether, or making so outrageous a noise, if present, as entirely to drown the voice of the preachers. At Ballyshannon, last week, the missionaries thought it prudent to escape from the crowd, under the escort of the police, into a Wesleyan chapel. In various parts of Clare, Limerick, and Tipperary, the attempts of the preachers to obtain a hearing from the Roman Catholic peasantry have been equally fruitless. Several complaints which have been tried before the magistrates at petty sessions against the Rev. Mr. Ryan, P.P., of Cappamore, and some Roman Catholic shopkeepers in the district of Limerick, for conspiring to prevent some Protestant converts from purchasing articles of food, &c., have been referred to the law advisers of the Crown for their opinion as to whether the charges amounted to an unlawful conspiracy.

At Tarbath also there have been riotous proceedings. Here is an account of the reception of the Rev. P. Sibree, of Birmingham, and the Rev. C. Kirtland, of Canterbury, who, after having preached the gospel in many places in King's County, Tipperary, and Westmeath—sometimes in peace and at others amidst spitting, mobbing, yelling, and pelting—made their appearance in Mountrath, Queen's County, on Friday last:—

Both before and after their arrival, they were assured, that the large number of Protestants in the place would prevent anything like personal violence; accordingly, about seven p.m. they mounted a table, near the Court-house, and preached to a large assembly. They had scarcely begun, when a drunken man came up, and tried to pull them off the table; but he was taken away, and the ministers were allowed to proceed quietly till towards the close of the last address, when there was considerable

interruption, but there was no appearance of any design upon their persons. When the service was over, a mob gathered round them, and followed them along the streets, uttering the most bitter execrations. Some missiles were thrown, but the police interfered and dispersed the crowd. Not wishing to renew the excitement, and apprehending no danger, the preachers crossed some fields, hoping to reach their lodgings without being observed; but being ignorant of the locality, they unfortunately got into the very worst street, and in a few minutes found themselves in the midst of a crowd of persons, who commenced a regular attack, by throwing mud, pieces of hard turf, &c., at them. They were struck several times, but not injured, and succeeded in reaching their lodgings in safety, where they were soon visited by the head constable and sergeant of the police, who entreated them not to leave the house during the evening, assigning reasons for their advice which convinced the ministers that their very existence would be in peril if they acted in opposition to it. The next morning they left the town, under the protection of two of the police, which had been kindly offered.

In several places the missionaries have confined their preaching to the Wesleyan and Presbyterian meeting-houses. On the subject of these attacks the Scottish Reformation Society have addressed a remonstrance to Lord Palmerston, the Home Secretary, in which they say:—

Your memorialists are painfully convinced that the British Government have of late years manifested a palpable reluctance to enforce the law when violated by Popish priests. But they humbly submit, whether it is wise or safe any longer to continue this course. The Protestants of this country cannot be satisfied with merely receiving toleration in Britain, where they are strong enough to enforce it. If Papists are to receive perfect liberty in all parts of the kingdom, Protestants are entitled to demand a similar liberty in Ireland. And if, through the machinations of priests and the apathy of the civil authorities, this reciprocity of liberty is flagrantly violated in the sister country, and no law is enforced there but the law of the strongest, it is for the Government to consider whether they are prepared for all the consequences which may result, should the Protestants of the empire on any occasion, however unjustifiably, give way to the exasperation which such treatment may unhappily produce, and proceed also to take the law into their own hands.

They conclude by begging his lordship to institute an immediate inquiry into the conduct of the priests and magistrates of those parts of Ireland in which the late riots have occurred, and to grant such effectual redress as the circumstances of the case may demand.

TWO INDEPENDENT MINISTERS OFF TO THE DIGGINGS.—It will be learnt with some surprise that two of the leading ministers of the Independent body in Manchester, the Rev. Richard Fletcher, who has held his charge about 22 years, and the Rev. J. L. Poore, who has been a pastor there 11 years, are about to take their passage to Australia. These gentlemen have been solicited by the Colonial Missionary Society to go out to Victoria and superintend their missions in that thriving colony, and have accepted the responsible charge, leaving large and attached congregations behind them. Meetings were held of their friends during the past week to take leave of them.

WESLEYAN METHODIST ASSOCIATION.—The following are the stations of the itinerant preachers and missionaries of the Wesleyan Methodist Association, appointed at the Annual Assembly, Liverpool, August, 1853:—

Appleby—William T. Simons.*	Belfast—Thomas Hacking.
Bacup—Benjamin Glazebrook.	Nantwich—William Dawson.
Barnsley—David Rutherford.	New Mills—H. Abercrombie.
Bath—One wanted.	Northampton—T. Clegg.*
Birmingham—Ira Miller.	Northwich—James Edgar.
Blackburn—Joseph Handley.	Nottingham—G. Cheson; J. S.
Bolton—Robert Harley.	Nightingale, Supernumerary.
Bradford—William Jackson.	Oldham—Thomas Swallow.
Burnley—John Wright.	Oswestry—Thomas Aspinall.*
Bury—John Mather.	Paisley—
Burslem—Joseph Saul.	Penzance—G. H. Brown.*
Camelford, Wadebridge, and	Preston—Thomas Newton.
Bodmin—Wm. R. Brown,	Redditch—R. Brickwood.*
Samuel Lambrick, William	Redruth—Robert Rutherford,
Beckett.* Another to be	Andrew Bryant.*
sent.	Rochdale—J. Cartwright, J.
Carlisle—Edward Wright.	Guttridge, W. H. Walker;
Cheltenham—John M. Howie.*	J. Molinex, J. Harley, Super-
Ciltheroe—Thomas W. Pearson.	numeraries.
Darlington—George Smith, John	Scarborough—Edwin Wright.
Steele.	Sheffield—J. W. Gilchrist.
Glasgow—John Peters.	South Shields—William Jones.
Glossop and Staleybridge—Jos.	Stockport—Edmund Heywood.*
Thompson.	Stockton—C. R. Hopper.*
Gosport—John S. Brown.*	Sunderland—M. Baxter, R.
Helstone—James Sayer. Another	Chew; A. Keene, Supernu-
to be sent.	merary.
Heywood—Samuel S. Burton;	Taunton—Marmaduke Miller.*
Wm. Ince, Supernumerary.	Teconport—J. S. Withington.*
Hull—Edwin Bailey.	Todmorden—W. Mackenny, C.
Ipwich—Mark Bradney.	Edwards.
Keighley—John Clarke.*	Whiteby—
Launceston and Stratton—T.	Whitehaven—William Reed.
Ellery, Sydney Smith.*	Winchester—Richard Hoskin.*
Leeds—Enoch Darke, President;	Wingford and Sandback—Henry
Samuel Sellars, James Ward.	Williams.
Leicester—Edwin Watmough.	Woolwich—Arthur Hands.*
Liakard—William Griffiths,	Worcester—Edward Boaden.*
Samuel Newton.*	Workop—Richard Chester.
Liverpool—Thomas A. Bayley,	Worle—Andrew Wolfenden.*
Henry Tarrant, G. T. Hands.*	York—M. Bewick; W. Cave,
1st London—Robert Eckett,	Supernumerary.
Secretary and Editor. One	Jamaica—Abraham Hyams.
wanted. Samuel Pearson,	Hampshire—W. Middleton.
Supernumerary.	Carrickfergus—J. N. G. Faull.*
2nd London—John Robinson.	Wiscoun—W. Drummond.
Lynn—George Warne.*	Australia—J. Townend. One
Macclesfield—	wanted.
MANCHESTER:	WALSLEY:
Liver-street—Anthony Gilbert,	Aberystwyth—W. Jones.*
George Robinson; Aaron	Bodelyern—Evan Jones.*
Weston, Supernumerary.	Harwood—Griffith Griffiths.*
Grosvenor-street—W. Patterson.	Liverpool—William Roberts.*
Tonman-street—H. Breeden.	

* The preachers to whose names an asterisk is added, are missionaries appointed and removable by the Connexional Committee.

HORTON COLLEGE.—The annual services connected with the commencement of the session were held in Westgate Chapel, on Wednesday, the 3rd instant. At the general meeting of the subscribers in the afternoon, the Report was presented by the Rev. S. G. Green, B.A. This document referred, in the first instance, to the lamented illness of Dr. Acworth, whose health, however, as we are happy to learn, promises to be soon perfectly restored. Five students had left the institution—two for the ministry at home, one for missionary work in Ceylon, one to pursue his studies at University College, London; and one had resigned from ill-health. The number of new admissions for the session was also five, thus keeping up the complement of twenty-seven. The reports of the examiners spoke very favourably of the progress of the students, and the general state of the institution. The College had been affiliated with the University of London, and Mr. James Davis, one of the students, had matriculated in the first class. The funds showed a slight decline, owing principally to the illness of the President, upon whom the burden of providing ways and means had mainly devolved. There was, however, a balance still in hand. The Report urged very strongly the provision of additional help in the professorial department, as essential to complete efficiency, and appealed, for this purpose, to the liberality of the friends of the institution. An increase in the library was also much needed. The adoption of the Report, the appointment of the Committee for the ensuing year, and other resolutions, were sustained by the Revs. W. F. Burchall, A. M. Stalker, J. P. Chown, B. Evans, W. Walters, S. Green (of London), J. Barker, and Messrs. J. Cooke, J. Wheldon, W. Chapman, Mr. Illingworth, J. Town. A sub-committee was appointed, consisting of the trustees and officers of the institution, together with several influential gentlemen from different parts of the county, to make arrangements, procure plans, &c., in order to remove the College to a more suitable locality. In the evening, after devotional exercises by the Rev. I. Lord, of Ipswich, the Rev. Joseph Davis, of Arnsby, preached to the students and a numerous congregation. The sermon was clear, forcible, and earnest, and will long be remembered by those addressed. At the close of the service, a liberal collection was made for the benefit of the institution.—*Bradford Observer*.

PROPOSED NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, BARNSELEY.—William Shaw, Esq., of Porto Bello, near Wakefield, has recently made the munificent offer of £2,000 towards the erection of a new Congregational chapel in Barnsley, on condition that the congregation now occupying Salem chapel should raise a like sum. In consequence of this proposal, a meeting of the members of the church and congregation assembling in Salem chapel was held in the school-room on Thursday evening week, when a report on the subject was submitted to the meeting. It was at once agreed that so generous a proposal should be gratefully accepted; that the most strenuous exertions ought to be made to obtain the necessary funds; and that a list of subscriptions should forthwith be commenced. A committee was appointed, and arrangements were made that subscriptions be paid to the Wakefield and Barnsley Union Banking Company, to the credit of Mr. John Shaw and Mr. Charles Harvey, as treasurers to the building-fund. About £640 has been already promised by friends belonging to the Salem congregation. A new place has been long desired and often talked of; but the difficulty of meeting the cost has been hitherto an insuperable obstacle. Never were circumstances so favourable as at present. As Barnsley is an increasing town, and the proposed new chapel, under the faithful ministry of the Rev. Benjamin Beddow, is likely to be a public benefit, it may be hoped that Christians of other denominations will not withhold their aid from so desirable an undertaking.—*Leeds Mercury*.

TWICKENHAM, MIDDLESEX.—On Wednesday, Aug. 3, a new chapel was opened in this beautiful village. Two sermons were then preached—one in the morning, by the Rev. J. Aldis, of Maze-pond; the other in the evening, by the Rev. J. H. Hinton, of Devonshire-square. The Rev. Messrs. Porter, Kluht, and Whiting, Independents; and the Rev. Messrs. Lillycrop, Smith, Collings, and Cater, Baptists, took part in the services. The collections after the sermons, and the donations of friends, amounted to £110. The opening services were continued on Sunday, August 7, when sermons were preached—one by the Rev. S. J. Davis, Secretary of the Baptist Home Missionary Society; the other by the Rev. Mr. Soule, of Battersea. The church worshipping in this building is composed of Baptists and Independents. The building is a chaste Gothic structure, and will seat about 300 persons, without galleries. There are spacious and well-ventilated school-rooms underneath the chapel that will accommodate 300 children. It is intended to establish a day-school on the Voluntary system of education, as soon as possible. There are also two vestries, and other needful accommodations. The entire cost of the whole is £1,100. Towards this sum the people themselves, and their friends, have already contributed £500.

DEAL.—On Thursday evening, the 28th ult., a social tea-meeting was held at the Independent Chapel, Deal, on the occasion of the opening of a new room for the infant portion of the Sunday-school. The chair was taken by the Rev. R. H. Craig, the pastor; and after prayer, by the Rev. I. Knight, interesting addresses were delivered by the Revs. H. Creswell, of Canterbury; S. Toomer, and T. Waller, of Wingham; J. Tucker, of Deal; W. Rose, of Sandwich; and Messrs. Christian and Cox. The expense of this new building is nearly defrayed.

THE REV. ISAAC DAVIES, of Cupar, Fife, having accepted the unanimous call of the church at Newcourt, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, will enter on his pastoral duties there on the 21st inst.

THE REV. G. WALLIS, late of Banbury, has accepted a cordial invitation from the church and people of the Congregational chapel, Hungerford, to become their minister. The rev. gentleman commenced his labours on the first Sabbath in August.

BLUNHAM, BEDS.—The Rev. W. Abbott, formerly of Wetherden, Suffolk, after supplying twelve months, has accepted a unanimous invitation to the pastorate, from the Baptist church, Blunham, Beds. A service was held on Tuesday evening, July 26, when, after singing, reading, and prayer, and the usual questions, the Rev. J. Norris, of Swavesey, Cambridgeshire, suitably addressed the pastor and church.

Correspondence.

THE NEW CHURCH-RATE DECISION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—The judgment of the House of Lords on the long-pending Braintree church-rate case, will be hailed with satisfaction by every lover of freedom. The mist of uncertainty has given place to a clearer atmosphere. Now one feels able to breathe, speak, and act on the question.

The decision was given most seasonably for the enunciation of Voluntaryism in Dorking. A vestry-meeting, "to make a church-rate," was convened for to-day; and a few earnest Nonconformists determined on availing themselves of the opportunity.

After passing the churchwardens' accounts, a rate of three pence in the pound was proposed and seconded. Immediately after this I addressed the vestry on the unchristian character, injustice, and dishonour of compulsory religion, and the appropriateness and efficiency of the Voluntary principle; concluding by moving as an amendment—"That this vestry hereby postpones the consideration of making a church-rate till the 15th of March, 1854, to which day it now adjourns." This proposition was seconded by a brother Nonconformist. Under legal advice, the vicar refused to put it to the meeting. I then moved the following amendment, which was also duly seconded:—"That no church-rate be granted." This he also refused to put, on the ground that the vestry was convoked "for making a rate," and giving as an additional reason, one of his diocesan's "instructions"—a printed copy of which was hung up in the vestry-room.

For the guidance of others similarly circumstanced, as well as for my own information, I solicit your opinion as to the prudence of the course adopted and on the justifiableness of the vicar's conduct.

Other parties present proposed and seconded a penny rate, and, on being outvoted, demanded a poll, the result of which will but little interest the consistent Nonconformist.

A "chapel-goer" spoke in favour of church-rates and on the blessings of a State Church. Surely such weather-cock non-descripts "are few and far between."

Trusting that advantage of these "golden opportunities" will be generally seized, and that they may tell mightily not only in promoting the abolition of church-rates but of State-churchism also,

I remain, dear sir, yours very faithfully,
CHARLES ROSE.

Dorking, August 15th, 1853.

[The vicar plainly overstepped the limits of his office. But in all similar cases, it would perhaps be better to negative by vote the rate proposed, and then adjourn the vestry.]

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

M.B. FIRST EXAMINATION, 1853.

FIRST DIVISION.

Bartrum, Robert Henry	Guy's Hospital.
Brown, Thomas E. B.	Guy's Hospital.
Edwards, St. John	University College.
Elsley, Joseph Ravenscroft	Guy's Hospital.
Evans, David Conway	King's College.
Fawcus, James	University College.
Jones, William Price	University College.
Kiallmark, Henry Walter	University College.
Morris, William Whitehead	Leeds School of Medicine.
Pittcock, George Mayris	Guy's Hospital.
Pout, Augustus	King's College.
Powell, Frank	St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
Scurrah, John Dewherst	University College.
Smith, Frederick Porter	King's College.
Williams, Clement	Guy's Hospital.

SECOND DIVISION.

Fulcher, George Augustus	St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
Hadow, Edward Ash	Bristol Medical School.
Hardwick, Robert George	Leeds School of Medicine.
Holberton, Vaughan H. A.	King's College.
Mantell, Riners	London Hospital.
Sjordet, James Lewis	University College.
Spencer, William Isaac	University College.
Thornton, James Howard	King's College.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The question of our Eastern relations was revived once more, on Friday evening, by the Earl of MALMESBURY, who made a long speech on a motion for copies of the translation of two manifestoes published in the *St. Petersburg Gazette* by the Emperor of Russia, and any answers which our Government might have made to those documents. Having vindicated by precedents his right to call for these papers, he referred the conduct of the Emperor of Russia to the irritation produced by the proceedings of Count Lavalette; and argued that the abuse showered on the foreign policy of Lord Derby's Government, and the intimate alliance with France, together with the Halifax and Carlisle speeches of Sir Charles Wood and Sir James Graham, had impressed on the Emperor of Russia the idea that we were either averse from or indifferent to the French alliance; and that thus he had been tempted to aggressive courses. Then the Government evinced great supineness in the Montene-

grin affair, when it ought to have supported Turkey; which must have further impressed Russia with the idea, that happen what might we were not disposed to draw the sword in defence of our ancient ally. But he admitted that the signs of aggression had astonished those who confided in the honour of the Emperor.

No one could be more astonished than myself; for during the year 1852, when I held the office which my noble friend now holds, it was impossible for any sovereign or any court to show a more sincere interest in the maintenance of treaties, and in those territorial arrangements which have happily subsisted for so many years in Europe, than was shown by the Emperor of Russia. If there was one Sovereign in Europe more than another, if there was one Government in Europe more than another, that impressed on me the importance of maintaining inviolate those treaties, and that the present territorial arrangements of Europe should remain unfringed, it was the Emperor of Russia and his Government.

Lord Malmesbury then gave a narrative of the events which have occurred in relation to the question since Prince Menschikoff arrived at Constantinople; and blamed the Government for not having sent the fleet in company with that of France, when the former was summoned by Colonel Rose, and also for not having advanced step by step with Russia, and given instructions for the fleet to enter the Dardanelles when the Russians crossed the Pruth. He concluded by repeating, that the withholding of Lord Clarendon's answer to Count Nesselrode had created suspicions that all was not right, and that it had humiliated England.

The Earl of CLARENDON, from a sense of public duty, must still decline to lay the required information on the table. His own answer to the circular of Count Nesselrode was in argument the same, and in tone equally firm and moderate, as the French note. Lord Malmesbury spoke as if the idea had first struck him that England and France should be at peace; whereas our relations had long been intimate and friendly. It was not to be supposed that the newspaper attacks on Lord Malmesbury for carrying on that policy, or the speeches of Sir Charles Wood and Sir James Graham—affairs long since disposed of—produced the effect described on the mind of the Emperor of Russia. The Emperor of the French had accepted the explanations of those speeches; the relations of the two countries continued to be most intimate; and the Emperor of Russia could not believe that the alliance did not exist. With regard to the mission of Count Leiningen, Government had been in constant communication with Austria. As to the alleged mistake of not sending the fleet from Malta when summoned by Colonel Rose, Colonel Rose did not ask Admiral Dundas to come to Constantinople, but suggested that the usual summer cruise eastward should be hastened by eight or nine days. When the news that the English fleet had been sent for reached Paris by telegraph, the French Government, without consultation with ours, believing the danger imminent, ordered the French fleet to go to Salamis. But this act did not throw a single shade of difference over our relations. Toulon being further west than Malta, it was felt that the fleets would be more handy and come better together if wanted at Constantinople, if one remained at Malta and the other at Salamis. The result proved this; for both arrived at Besika Bay within a few hours of each other. The assurances of Russia to the present Government were the same as those given to Lord Malmesbury. "No Sovereign could have given more solemn assurances of respect for existing treaties, and for the territorial arrangements of Europe," than the Emperor; he declared that he held the maintenance of the Turkish empire as "a great principle of European policy," and would regard its dismemberment as a "great European calamity." The occupation of the Principalities was admitted to be a violation of existing treaties, a *casus belli*, and an act of war; and the Sultan was advised not to exercise his right of treating it as such, only because the British Government thought it incumbent on them in the first place to do all they could to avoid a chance of war. After the occupation of the Principalities, an offer of Austrian mediation was made to Turkey, and acted upon. Austria proposed that such a note should be furnished as she might send to St. Petersburg, and support when there. Delay arose at Constantinople; and Austria, foreseeing its great dangers, called a conference of the other Powers, and proposed that the note originating with the French Government, slightly modified, should be laid before the Emperor and the Sultan as a means of settlement. This was agreed to; and on the 2nd August the note was sent to St. Petersburg. But, in the mean time, the Russian minister at Vienna had transmitted the substance of the note to his Court; on the 3rd a telegraphic message stated that the note met the Emperor's views; and he (Lord Clarendon) had just heard that Count Nesselrode had made to Sir Hamilton Seymour an official communication that the note would be duly accepted by the Emperor.

Lord BEAUMONT complained that, instead of repelling Russia, England was endeavouring to induce the Sultan to give up a portion of his rights; and Lord HARDWICKE regretted that a more quick and determined course had not been taken. Lord CLARENDON was glad to hear that there was a probability of a peaceful solution of the difficulty; but felt that the real question was the terms upon which that peace was to be obtained. He should want to hear in due time what compensation was to be made to Turkey for the invasion of her territory. Lord ELLENBOROUGH approved of the policy of England in regard to France, but hoped that those who were urging a war with Russia for the independence of Turkey would weigh well the character of such a conflict, which would be war in Circassia and in Poland. If the negotiations ended peacefully, it would give him a higher opinion of diplomacy than he had hitherto had.

Lord ABERDEEN regretted the discussion, though

admitting that a desire for further information was natural. Vigorous measures had been recommended, but if the measures which Government had taken were successful, he should be perfectly satisfied. He assured the House that the terms which had been agreed to contained nothing detrimental to the interests of Turkey. We are not bound by any treaty to take part in hostilities in support of the Turkish empire; yet from a sense of our own national interests, and of what was due to the general interests of Europe and our own honour, we were bound to support the integrity of that empire; and, interested as the Great Powers were in the preservation of its independence, so long as it could be upheld by foreign countenance and support, nothing could be sanctioned by them derogatory to the honour and essential interests of that empire.

Lord MALMESBURY concurred in this view, and as Government thought the production of the papers would be detrimental to the public service, he would withdraw his motion.

In reply to Mr. LAYARD, Lord PALMERSTON said that Lord John Russell would communicate privately with him before Monday respecting his promised statement on the question; but on Monday, Lord JOHN postponed it to the afternoon of yesterday.

THE TRANSPORTATION BILL.

On the motion for the third reading of the Transportation Bill in the House of Commons, several members started objections, but no change was made in the bill. Mr. WORTLEY expressed a hope that greater uniformity and certainty would be effected in carrying out sentences under the new system than under the old. Mr. KEATING suggested that the clauses enabling the Secretary of State to grant tickets-of-leave should be expunged: they introduced a novel system, and before their enactment, they ought to be well considered and discussed. This view was taken by Mr. SPOONER, Mr. NEWDEGATE, and Mr. J. G. PHILLIMORE. Lord PALMERSTON assured Mr. Keating, that, novel as the plan looks, it had received deliberate consideration from persons much more competent than he considered himself to be on these matters; and he repeated the grounds on which Government adopted the ticket-of-leave system. For himself, he was convinced that it would be of the greatest advantage. Mr. WALPOLE declined to press his suggested amendments, as Government ought to be responsible. Mr. EWART and Mr. HUME looked upon the measure as an experiment that should be fairly tried. Mr. THOMAS CHAMBERS and Mr. BARROW approved of the bill. Sir JOHN PAKINGTON thought the transportation still retained ought to be regarded as an intermediate sentence.—The bill then passed.

CORRUPT PRACTICES AT ELECTIONS BILL.

Mr. WALPOLE moved the second reading of this bill (introduced by himself, and endorsed by Mr. Disraeli) not for the purpose of proceeding further this session, but of placing before the House. The bill repeals and then consolidates all the laws relating to bribery, treating, and intimidation. The principal alterations proposed are, that the candidate declare his innocence of any act of bribery, treating, or intimidation; where offences are proved to have been the acts of agents, the seat to be voided, but the member capable of re-election; every member who bribes to be incapable of sitting in the House for seven years; voters to lose the franchise for the same period; and the names of offenders to be entered in a "book of disqualification," kept by the Speaker, open to any person on certain conditions. The bill was read a second time.

SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES BILL.

On Monday the Lords went into committee on this bill. In moving to that effect, the Earl of ABERDEEN confessed that he put little value on tests such as this bill proposed to abolish; every day afforded a testimony either to their being valueless or mischievous. The test on which it was proposed to legislate, particularly as regarded the lay professors of the universities of Scotland, did not establish any abstract principle, but caused a great practical evil; for whenever the test was not altogether disregarded it was attended with great hardship, and the truth was that it was only effectual in cases in which the framers of the test themselves would have been anxious that it should not have been applied—to those persons whom the framers of the test would have been most desirous to admit into the universities. Many of the most eminent professors in the University of Edinburgh were Episcopalian, because that university had had the good sense never to impose the test; but any one might insist on the test being taken, and it would apply not only prospectively but retrospectively. On many previous attempts a bill of this kind had been rejected by the House of Commons by small majorities, but on this occasion, by an understanding which had been come to among different parties, it had passed by a majority of five to one, only one Scotch member voting against it. They had now the advantage of public opinion in favour of the measure, and he trusted that an end would be put to that which, if not checked, would be an endless source of vexation. Lord REDESDALE objecting to the principle of the bill, urged its postponement. The Earl of HADDINGTON intimated, that if some more perfect religious test were not provided than that appointed by this bill, the clergy of the Scotch Establishment would set up a college of their own. The Duke of ARGYLL supported the bill in an able speech; in which he pointed out the impracticability of enforcing the existing law in the present state of religious society in Scotland. From the University of Edinburgh, for instance, Professors Forbes, Sir W. Hamilton, and Simpson, would be excluded.

The House went into committee, and the clauses of the bill passed without amendment.

THE INDIAN BILL.

This measure reappeared in the Commons on Monday, for consideration of the Lords' amendments. Sir J. FITZGERALD, Mr. GREGSON, Sir De L. EVANS, and Mr. HADFIELD, strongly objected to the excision of the salt duty clause, but Sir C. WOOD defended the Lords' amendment, and it was accepted without a division.

CANTERBURY ELECTION COMMISSION.

Mr. CRAWFORD moved an address to the Crown for the production of certain papers referred to, but not included in the printed report of the commissioners on corrupt practices at Canterbury. Mr. LOWE and Mr. I. BUTT objected to the motion; Mr. WILLIAMS supported it. Lord JOHN RUSSELL thought it unconstitutional to address the Crown on the matter. The House alone had authority to compel the delivery of the papers by calling the commissioners to the bar but believing that they had acted on the discretion delegated to them, he must oppose the motion. The House was cleared for a division, but on Mr. HUME's advice, the motion was withdrawn.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN MALTA.

Mr. KINNAIRD called attention on Monday to the amended criminal code of Malta, which, he said, had given just offence to the Protestant inhabitants of that island, and which the Crown advisers of Malta had proposed to amend, but the Governor refused. It had been said that this code was the necessary result of a guarantee given to the Maltese; but he could discover no other guarantee than that of 1815, when Sir T. Maitland, on taking possession of the island, promised the Maltese, in the fullest manner, the free exercise of their religion. These alterations of the code, however, went far beyond this pledge, recognising the Roman Catholic religion as "apostolic," treating its functions as alone "sacred," and applying most extravagant penalties to offences against its rites, such as might be committed inadvertently, or from a conscientious conviction. The term "blasphemy" was applied to speaking against the Virgin Mary or the saints. From four to six weeks' imprisonment was awarded to those who stole the Eucharist, to which might be added solitary confinement for a period of sixty days, with all the aggravation of prison regulations. A more iniquitous and monstrous law was never proposed, seeing that they had hundreds of soldiers and sailors in that island, any one of whom might, in a moment of inadvertence, take some bread and wine from a priest's house. Any one suffering under such a law would give rise to a discussion in the House similar to that made with respect to the Madiai. If he were in Malta and a Roman Catholic procession were to go by, he candidly confessed he should not take off his hat, nor should he kneel, but under this law he would be liable to imprisonment, though he was a British subject. He moved a resolution condemnatory of the amended code, and an address praying her Majesty to withhold her sanction from the code until the subject should have received the mature consideration of Parliament.—Mr. T. CHAMBERS seconded the motion, contending that this amended code affected the Roman Catholic laity as well as Protestants, and altered designedly the religious status of every class in Malta.

Mr. F. PEEL thought the speech of Mr. Kinnaird injudicious, since it was calculated to awaken religious differences that were subsiding. He had likewise fallen into several inaccuracies. The code of 1837, which he had eulogized (but which had never been acted upon), was marked by much more narrow and illiberal features than the present. The state of the criminal law rendered imperative the attempt to codify it, and the opportunity was taken to mitigate the provisions of the existing law, and bring it more into harmony with that of England. The code had been prepared not without great consideration, and, although he admitted that it was severe, its distinguishing characteristic was, that it recognised, if not toleration, at least the principle of perfect impartiality and equality, towards all religious denominations in the island. Malta was a Roman Catholic country; elected members had been admitted into the Legislative Council, and religious excitement was in a fair way of being allayed; under these circumstances, he thought the best course was for the Government to allow the code, which might be in some degree modified, to come into operation.

Mr. I. BUTT contended that the Government were not aware of the full effect of certain parts of the code, some of which, he said, appeared to have been insidiously introduced.

The motion was likewise supported by Mr. PELLATT, Mr. NEWDEGATE, and Mr. WARNER, and opposed by Mr. HUME and Mr. J. FITZGERALD.

Lord J. RUSSELL said, that as Malta, when it came into our possession, was a Roman Catholic country, and as we had promised that the religion of the Maltese should be maintained and respected, punishment must be awarded against those who openly insulted that religion. Some of the objections alleged against the code, however, in his opinion, deserved the consideration not only of her Majesty's Government, but of the law-officers of the Crown in this country. He promised, therefore, that the whole matter should be reconsidered, with a view to secure every respect to the Roman Catholic religion in Malta, and, at the same time, full civil and religious liberty to all her Majesty's subjects.

Mr. SPOONER professed entire satisfaction with this statement; Mr. HADFIELD rejoiced in the result of the discussion; and Mr. KINNAIRD withdrew his motion.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On Wednesday, the Customs Bill, which either repeals or consolidates from one thousand to fifteen hundred acts of Parliament, passed through committee, after complimentary speeches from commercial mem-

bers, thanking Mr. Wilson, on whom chiefly the responsibility of preparing the bill had fallen; the order for the adjourned debate on Nunneries was discharged; and the Smoke Nuisance and Betting Houses Bills passed.

On Thursday, in the House of Lords, four or five peers only assembled at five o'clock, and sat for twenty minutes, advancing nine bills through their several stages in that time. The Commons were to meet at ten o'clock. Some twenty members were present at that hour; but no Speaker. At half-past ten his arrival was reported; but he did not take the chair until five minutes before eleven, having waited without until there was a "house." Eight bills made progress, and the House rose at a quarter before twelve.

On Friday, in committee on the Merchant Shipping Bill, Lord COLCHESTER moved the omission of the clause which repeals the restrictions as to the employment of foreign seamen. The amendment was supported by the Earl of HARDWICKE and the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH; but was negatived by 18 to 5. The clause was agreed to, and the bill passed through committee.—In the Commons, the Vaccination Bill was committed.

On Saturday, the Commons had a short sitting, in which the Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill and the Militia Pay Bill were read a third time and passed; the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER obtained leave to bring in a bill for the further amendment of the law with respect to the redemption of the land-tax, which passed at once through its various stages; and some other bills were forwarded a stage.

On Monday, in the Lords, the Royal assent was given to about one hundred and fifty bills. The Pilotage Bill passed through committee; an amendment by Lord HARDWICKE being rejected by 14 to 6.—The Commons sat from one o'clock till six.

Sir C. WOOD promised, in reply to a statement by Mr. LUCAS, that better provision should be made for the religious instruction of Roman Catholics in India.

Sir DE L. EVANS gave notice of a motion for next session, regarding our policy at the Cape of Good Hope.

On the motion of Mr. HATTEY, a new writ for Clitheroe was ordered.

BILLS AND ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

The act for granting to her Majesty duties on succession to property, and for altering certain provisions of the acts charging duties on legacies and shares of personal estates, received the Royal assent on Thursday. There are fifty-five clauses in the act, and a schedule of tables and rules for determining the new duties and the value of annuities. The duties are under the care and management of the Commissioners of the Inland Revenue, and the act is to be taken to have come into operation on the 19th of May last. The term "succession" is to denote the successor to any property under the operation of the act. The following duties are granted to her Majesty, and are to be considered as stamp duties:—Where the successor shall be the lineal issue or lineal ancestor of the predecessor, a duty at the rate of £1 per cent. upon such value. Where the successor shall be a brother or sister, or a descendant of a brother or sister of the predecessor, a duty at the rate of £3 per cent. upon such value. Where the successor shall be a brother or sister of the father or mother, or a descendant of a brother or sister of the father or mother of the predecessor, a duty at the rate of £5 per cent. upon such value. Where the successor shall be a brother or sister of the grandfather or grandmother, or a descendant of a brother or sister of the grandfather or grandmother of the predecessor, a duty at the rate of £6 per cent. upon such value. And where the successor shall be in any other degree of collateral consanguinity to the predecessor than is described, or shall be a stranger in blood to him, a duty at the rate of £10 per cent. upon such value. There is an interpretation clause of the terms used in the act.

The two new stamp acts have also received the Royal assent. One (cap. 63) came into force on its passing, and the other act (cap. 59) will not take effect until the 10th of October. Supplements published with newspapers to be free, and two supplements printed on one sheet of paper to be one halfpenny. An allowance to be made for newspaper stamps on hand. The duties on advertisements are repealed from and after the passing of the act, which took place on the 4th inst., when it received the Royal assent. The statute coming into operation on the 11th of October repeals certain duties, and others are granted. Receipt stamps given upon the payment of money amounting to £2 or upwards will bear a stamp of one penny. The duties of one penny may be denoted either by a stamp impressed upon the paper or by an adhesive stamp affixed thereto; and the Commissioners of Inland Revenue shall provide stamps of both descriptions.

The new act on common lodging-houses provides that all common lodging-houses are to be registered before being used, and to be kept only by registered keepers. Local authorities may refuse to register houses if the keepers do not produce a certificate as to character. Where lodging-houses are without a proper supply of water, an additional supply is to be required. By a provision in this act the removal of sick persons from common lodging-houses to hospitals can be ordered, and proper means adopted to prevent infection or contagion. Reports can be ordered from keepers of houses kept for beggars and vagrants. Power is given to town-councils, &c., to remove causes of complaint certified under the Nuisance Removal Act. The Oxford and Cambridge Commissioners are to act as local authorities under the act. A conviction for a third offence under the act, or the Common Lodging-houses Act, 1851, which is to be

construed as one with this act, is to disqualify any person from keeping a common lodging-house. The acts may be recited by justices in petty session. There are numerous common lodging-houses in the metropolis, and this further act resulted from a report to the Home Secretary by one of the Police Commissioners.

The bill of Lord Palmerston on the consumption of smoke in the metropolis provides that from the 1st of August, 1854, furnaces in the metropolis are to consume their own smoke. Steam-vessels on the Thames between London-bridge and Richmond-bridge from the same day are to consume their own smoke. No person is to be liable to any penalty in respect of the use of any furnace or steam-engine where coke or other fuel not emitting smoke is only used therein. Constables may be empowered to enter and inspect furnaces and steam-engines.

A bill presented to the House of Lords by the Duke of Newcastle provides, that liberated Africans in Sierra Leone are to be deemed for all purposes in Africa natural born subjects, and they are also to be British subjects for the purpose of treaties with native chiefs.

Another Government measure has been printed to suspend the making of lists and the ballots, and enrolments for the militia of the United Kingdom, and otherwise to amend the laws in relation thereto. By its provisions all general and subdivision meetings of the lieutenantancy, excepting those so called in the 15th and 16th Victoria, c. 50, and all proceedings relating to the ballot and provision of substitutes, are to be suspended until the 1st of October, 1854—proceedings during such suspension to be by Order in Council. So much of the Militia Act of last Session as relates to deputy-lieutenants raising volunteers for the militia is repealed. The times and places of exercise are to be appointed by the lord-lieutenant of the county or his deputies, and the notices are to be sent to the men by post. The penalty for fraudulent enlistment is in future not to exceed £10, and in default three months' imprisonment before one justice of the peace, who is forthwith to send a report to the Secretary of State. Provisions are also made for the discharge of men from the militia on the repayment of the bounty and the expenses of enrolment—to release men enlisting in the regular forces—and to withhold the bounty from those wrongfully absenting from training. Enrolment in the militia is not to cause the forfeiture of any interest in any benefit society. Men absenting themselves from or during training, and not taken until afterwards, are liable to a penalty of £10, or three months in default, with or without hard labour; and persons harbouring militiamen so absenting themselves incur a penalty of £20.

Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

FETES AT PARIS.

On Sunday there was a grand review of troops in Paris. The National Guards and troops of the line occupied the whole avenue from the Porte Maillot to the Bois de Boulogne to the Tuileries. It is supposed there were 120,000 men under arms, including the greater part of the army of Satory. An immense crowd was assembled in the Champs Elysées. The weather was very sultry, and the dust suffocating. At a quarter to one, and about twenty minutes in advance of the Emperor, the Empress arrived at the Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile from St. Cloud. Her Majesty, accompanied by the Princess Mathilde, was in an open calèche with four horses and postillions. She passed slowly down the grand avenue of the Champs Elysées, crossed the Palace de la Concorde, and halted at the entrance of the Tuileries to wait for the Emperor. Marshal St. Arnaud, on horseback, kept near her carriage. The Emperor, on arriving at the Porte Maillot, was received by a guard of honour of generals of division, in full costume. He advanced at about ten paces in front of his escort, and was immediately followed by Prince Napoleon, M. de Persigny, and Marshal Magran. After inspecting the whole line on the west of the Palace of the Tuileries, he passed into the court on the eastern side and the Place du Carrousel, to review the artillery and several divisions of infantry, and then returned to the garden, placing himself with his back to the Pavillon de l'Horloge, to see the firing past. The National Guards passed first, and were followed by troops of the line. Nothing could be finer than the appearance of the troops. The vast improvement that has taken place within a recent period in the French cavalry was very remarkable upon this occasion. Both the breed and condition of the horses are improved. Many whole regiments were mounted upon horses equal to good Yorkshire hunters, both in blood and bone. After the review, the Emperor and Empress appeared at the balcony of the Tuileries, where they remained for some time. They were well received, but without any demonstrations of enthusiasm.

On Monday the Emperor received at the Tuileries the clergy of Paris, the Diplomatic Corps, the Ministers and high dignitaries of the State, and the veterans of the Imperial army. At four o'clock his Majesty, accompanied by the Empress and the King Jerome took a ride in an open carriage along the quays of the Tuileries and of Billy. Their Majesties stopped for a short time in the midst of a dense crowd to view a regatta, and afterwards proceeded to the Champs de Mars, where the artistes of the Hippodrome and the Cirque de l'Imperatrice performed the *Field of the Cloth of Gold* and the *Storming of La Ghouat*. The greatest order prevailed. The weather, though dull, was favourable.

The fêtes and illuminations went off with the greatest

success, and at midnight on Monday it was ascertained from all quarters that the day had passed without a single accident.

The *Moniteur* states that, at the reception of yesterday, the Emperor said to the British Ambassador, "I thank the diplomatic corps for their congratulations. What delights me most is to see the peace of Europe firmly established—for such at least do I consider it—without any sacrifice of dignity or self-love on the part of any nation."

A full and complete amnesty is granted to all the National Guard in France, for all offences against discipline, or in respect of any sentence of the correctional police. 504 soldiers under sentence in Africa to the "boulet," or hard labour, have the whole or part of their punishment remitted; 15 individuals having belonged to the army, and now in central prisons, and 327 others in penitentiaries or military prisons in France or Algeria, are also pardoned wholly or in part.

The French Channel squadron is now completely constituted. It is composed of the screw line-of-battle ship, "Montebello," 120, on board of which Vice-Admiral Bruet, who commands the squadron, will hoist his flag; the "Duguesclin," 80; the "Hercule," and the screw line-of-battle ships "Austerlitz" and "Jean Bart." The "Napoleon" will, it is said, afterwards join the squadron, as well as the steam-frigate "Pomone," of 40 guns, and the "Caffarelli" steam-frigate, and the steam corvettes, "Roland" and "Infernal." It is said that the vessels of the Channel and the Mediterranean squadrons will occasionally change stations, so as to accustom the officers and seamen to the navigation of both seas.

The *Patrie* has received a first warning for having published news from Constantinople which, though probable, had not been brought to Paris either by official or private despatches.

The *Moniteur* publishes the report of the commission charged to examine the question relative to the execution of the will of the Emperor Napoleon I. The commission declares that the greater portion of the will is not practicable, but that a few specific legacies ought to be paid.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The *Morning Post*, which has all along contained the most authentic information on the Turkish difficulty, believes that the evacuation of the Principalities will be effected by Prince Gortschakoff during the first week in September. Our contemporary further states that the definitive project of settlement was sent from Vienna to Constantinople on the same day that it was sent to St. Petersburg—that is, on the 2nd inst. The acceptance of the Czar will be received at Vienna about the 14th:—

This will, of course, at once be despatched to Constantinople, where it will arrive about the 20th. A Turkish ambassador will be ready then to start for St. Petersburg; and, we understand, that as soon as the telegraph informs the Russian Cabinet of the fact of the ambassador being on his road, the Emperor will telegraph his orders to Prince Gortschakoff to evacuate the Danubian provinces. These telegraphs, being, for the most part, old semaphores, will, of course, not work with the same speed as the electric; but they and the course of events will be sufficiently rapid to warrant us in expecting that by the 10th of September the last Russian soldier will have recrossed the Pruth.

And the journal adds an account of the probable settlement:—

We believe we shall be found not to be far wrong when we confidently affirm that the affair is settled in such a manner as to preserve intact the independence of the Ottoman empire. This mode of settlement will be thus:—Redschid Pasha will address to Count Nesselrode a note, in which he will enclose the Firmans in which are accorded to the Greek Christians, subjects of the Sultan, more privileges than even Russia had asked for them. He will say many civil things to the Czar, and assure him of the excellent disposition of the Sultan towards his own subjects, to whom he has accorded such and such rights. This note will be presented by a Turkish ambassador, and the affair will be at an end.

A letter from St. Petersburg of the 5th states, that on the 1st orders were given to suspend all movements of the Russian troops in the provinces of the Danube, and on the 4th an order was sent to the General-in-chief to put an end to all demonstrations having a character of permanent occupation.

From Vienna the telegraph indicates the condition of the Sultan's acceptance of the compromise:—"A special envoy, who is to inform the Czar of the Sultan's decision, is to leave for St. Petersburg as soon as the Russian troops shall have been ordered to evacuate the Principalities of the Danube." [Our readers will see that this is exactly the reverse of the course anticipated by the *Morning Post*.]

The latest news from the Principalities is dated "Bucharest, July 30:—"Prince Gortschakoff, Commander-in-Chief of the Russian army in the Principalities, arrived here yesterday. The Greek bishops called to pay their respects to him. They conversed with the General on the subject of the three protectorates of the Holy Sepulchre. Prince Gortschakoff treated them with greater kindness than he had shown even to the Hospodar."

A letter from Schumla states that Omer Pacha has strongly fortified that commanding position; that he has stored there provisions for two years for 100,000 men and 40,000 horses; and that Lieutenant-Colonel Magran was in the camp. The letter says that Omer Pacha has established "a military cordon of 70,000 men, which extends from Babadagh to Schumla, and there joins the entrenched camp, composed of eighteen batteries, each numbering from forty to fifty guns, heavy artillery, and defended by 50,000 men, forming the centre of the army. The right wing of this army has its quarters at Silistria, and is composed of 30,000 men; whilst the rear-guard is formed of a similar number of men, and is at Aitos."

INDIA AND CHINA.

The semi-monthly mail from India, with letters from Bombay to the 2nd of July, reports, that nothing is known regarding the intentions of the King of Ava. "The Burmese appear still to expect us to advance on their capital, and as yet confine themselves to defensive measures. From the decks of the steamers new stockades are seen rising between Prome and Meeaday. A famine appears to be impending in Burmah. Owing to the disturbed state of the lower provinces, scarcely any seed was sown last season, and at present rice bears a famine price even at Rangoon and Pegu, and Government is urged to lose no time in importing it in large quantities from Calcutta."

The weather has lately been unusually tempestuous, even for the monsoon. Many lives have been lost by the falling of houses in the native towns, and considerable damage has been done to the roads and causeways extending along the western coast of the island of Bombay. The season is unusually sickly, and, from the Government downwards, there is scarcely an establishment that is not short-handed.

The Sudder Court has lately signalized itself by another of those extraordinary Indian decisions which Mr. Norton has rendered famous. A man was convicted of murder by a district judge, and sentenced to transportation for life, subject to the confirmation of the Sudder Court. The Sudder judges each recorded minutes in approval of the conviction, and each stated, either that the district judge's sentence should be fully confirmed, or that it should be very slightly mitigated; yet when the same judges laid their heads together, the murderer was sentenced to one lash and six months' imprisonment only.

The Chinese letters and papers add nothing absolutely new to our knowledge of the revolutionary movement. We have, however, the particulars of the capture of Amoy—700 miles in the rear of Nankin—the first operations conducted by the insurgents (or "patriots," as they are called by English residents) in the sight of Europeans. The people of Amoy, including the wharf Coolies, and other classes employed at the port, hailed the insurgents as deliverers, and immediately rose on the Tartar authorities, and destroyed the Custom-house and other public buildings, taking special precautions not to endanger the houses and property of the English and other foreigners. Both by water and by land the Mandarins made a weak pretence of opposition, firing from the war-junks at such a distance that they could do no possible harm, and defending the citadel with so little zeal that ten men killed or hurt by accidental explosions were all the casualties of the day. In return for their forbearance, the Imperialists were allowed to escape, and, unless of the proscribed race, are probably by this time in the ranks of the "patriot army." The very day after the capture of Amoy the shops were opened, business was resumed, foreigners were unmolested, and, indeed, more at liberty than before. It was plain that the inhabitants had been fully prepared for their visitors, and only waited their arrival to throw off a painful yoke. Under the unpromising name of "the Small Knife Society," most of them had long been enrolled against the Tartar dynasty, which it now appears was so odious that any man might safely be a member of some treasonable association with the thinnest possible veil of secrecy over it.

AUSTRALIA.

The Legislative Council of New South Wales has taken the first step towards carrying into effect the change in the constitution of the colony conceded by the despatches of Sir J. Pakington and the Duke of Newcastle. In the sitting of May the 20th, Mr. Wentworth moved the appointment of a committee to draw up "the new constitution." The chief point discussed in this preliminary debate was the future organization of an Upper Chamber, the establishment of which is the condition attached to the other concessions of the home Government. The question excites very little interest out of doors.

A series of five resolutions expressing the thanks of the Council to her Majesty's Ministers for the recent concessions, and proposing also an address of thanks to the Crown, was moved and discussed on the 27th, but for various reasons were so strongly objected to that they were finally withdrawn, and a committee of eight members named, with instructions to draw up others.

The bill amending the Gold Regulations Act has been introduced and printed; it removes many of the grievances that have been complained of, but, if the reports from the gold-fields can be relied on, is still not considered satisfactory by the diggers. The new bill will allow persons to 'prospect' or try the ground without licenses in places that have not been proclaimed as gold-fields. The prohibition of the issue of licenses to runaway servants and apprentices is repealed, merely because it is impossible to carry it out with effect; but a conviction of having absconded from hired service cancels a license if it has been obtained. Servants, persons in Government employ, and clergymen, are not to pay license fees for residing on the fields, and foreigners are to be dealt with precisely as British subjects.

The committee of the Australian Anti-Convict League has decided on dissolving that body so soon as the Ministerial declaration of the abolition of transportation to any of the present Australian colonies shall have been legally carried into effect by an order in Council or an act of Parliament. It is proposed to celebrate the dissolution of the league by the grandest banquet that has ever been given in the colony.

The accounts from the goldfields are almost limited to the returns of the quantities of bullion brought

down by the escorts, and the preparations made by the diggers for the winter; the more determined resolving to camp out and work on; bark huts and log-houses are being built, and in many places the diggings present a more settled appearance. At Castlemain (Victoria) there has been a disturbance, caused by the over-zeal of the police in repressing illicit grog-selling. The produce of the Victoria goldfields continues rather to increase than diminish. The richest or best-worked diggings are evidently at Mount Alexander. It is quite possible the Sydney diggings may be no less rich than those of the south; nothing is more capricious than the manner in which gold is distributed. But to become popular they must furnish some counter-temptation to announcements like the following, taken from the last *Geelong Advertiser*—

Mr. Esmond, the first discoverer of gold in Victoria, has just brought into Geelong a splendid specimen found in White Horse Gully, Ballarat, of the estimated weight of 80 ounces. It was found at 54 feet depth, in a seam of quartz running horizontally beneath a hard conglomerate of slate and quartz blended. The specimen resembles those masses found at Canadian Gully. The colour, shape, and fragmentary appearance of the quartz are the counterparts in every respect of those found at the Canadian. White Horse Gully is close to Yuide's home station, and on the Ballarat side of the dividing range.

Some of the miners now use gunpowder to loosen a bed of conglomerate from five to ten feet thick, which has to be cut through in the works at the White Hills and Ballarat. The "cradle," the first and simplest contrivance for washing the stuff, is being superseded by machines that wash greater quantities more thoroughly; the "long Tom" is an enlarged cradle, and the "sluice" is a still more effective arrangement for parties sufficient in number to work it. The whole process is gradually becoming one that requires a certain degree of skill, and that of a kind which must be acquired on the spot; even in discovering the most likely places for claims, geological knowledge is often baffled where a sort of local instinct succeeds. It is the recommendation of one of the scientific authorities of the colony that persons who have read up their geology for the article "gold," with a view to the diggings, had better, on arriving there, "lay all their science on the shelf as soon as possible."

The following return gives the quantity of gold delivered from the Victoria fields at Melbourne, by the Government and private escorts, in the first four months of the present year:—

	Ounces.
January	186,015
February	172,329
March	179,654
April	161,181
Total	699,189

In the corresponding months of 1852 the produce of the same fields was as follows:—

	Ounces.
January	64,834
February	56,108
March	51,865
April	67,586
Total	240,393

The increase is 449,066 ounces above the produce of the same period last year, or 187 per cent. But it should be remembered the fields are now more extensive, and worked by a greater number of persons. There is no indication that the yield is falling off.

To this must be added 20,121 ounces brought down last week, completing the returns to the 25th of May, making the whole amount for April and May 268,673 ounces. The weight of gold shipped to London from Victoria in the present year already amounts to 37 tons 11 cwt. 1 lb. 9 oz.; value, at £3 15s. per ounce, £3,382,953 15s. sterling.

Rents continue to rise in Sydney, to the dismay of all who have only fixed incomes and no lease. Provisions, though far below Melbourne prices, are high, and the large importations do not appear to bring them down, as the purchases for the Melbourne market are extensive. The great mass of immigration goes to Port Phillip; but the real nature of the work required for successful gold-seeking is becoming more known in the colony, and those who cannot undergo severe toil are compelled to find other employments. Wages have probably reached their highest rate. Government has been compelled to propose a general increase in the scale of all official salaries; the measure will probably be made retrospective, the increase commencing from the 1st of January last. At Melbourne rents are asked for mere hovels that would not be demanded for mansions in Europe; and the rapid increase of the population is beginning to be regarded with something like fear. So great is the suffering of the hundreds who land there destitute that the residents, though till now very indifferent, have at last made an attempt to relieve it, by preparing some place of temporary shelter for the new comers. One of the Melbourne journals has published a solemn exhortation to the generally useless class, imploring them to descend cheerfully and "like Christians" to the menial occupations for which there is a field; at the same time lecturing employers on the folly of entertaining a prejudice against taking gentlemen and ladies for household servants—an additional difficulty with which the genteel destitute have to contend.

The "Monumental City," an American vessel, was wrecked on the night of the 15th of May, by running on a rock in Malagoutta Bay, on her passage from Port Phillip to Sydney. Thirty-two of the passengers and crew perished; 54 were saved. The captain, W. H. Adams, is severely blamed for recklessness and keeping too close to the land, even against the warning of one of the passengers, who was well acquainted with the coast. The night was fine, and the wind off shore.

THE RIVER PLATE ONCE MORE.

Accounts from Buenos Ayres report a fresh turn of

the wheel of fortune. The last tidings left the forces of General Urquiza besieging that city, and the operations threatened to be protracted. But the struggle was not destined to have so long a duration. Colonel Dias, who was charged by Urquiza to invest the place by land, suddenly passed over to the besieged inhabitants with a considerable portion of his forces; and at the same time, the squadron which was blockading Buenos Ayres by sea sold outright the cause it promised to defend. It is said that an American of the name of Coe, who commanded this naval force, received the sum of £50,000 sterling in hard dollars for the transfer of his services. It is amusing to find that, having deposited his plunder in one of the vessels of the country, the Yankee skipper fell into the hands of a practitioner as sharp as himself, and was compelled to pay a commission of 2 per cent. for the redemption of his capital. It may be presumed that this sum, which brought the war to a bloodless termination, was raised by the trade of the city, and, according to one account, General Urquiza had himself accepted a considerable sum of money to retire altogether from the country. If this intelligence be confirmed the war is for the present at an end; but there is less reason than ever to suppose that a firm or lasting Government has been established.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The Emperor of the French has bestowed the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour on M. Drouyn de Lhuys, for his late eminent diplomatic services.

M. Berryer has been re-elected Battonier of the Bar of Paris.

Sir James Brooke has had an attack of small-pox at Sarawak, but the crisis of the disorder was past.

The yellow fever is raging violently at New Orleans, the average of deaths being 100 per day.

Guerazzi has been authorized to establish his residence in France.

"It is stated," says the *Patrie*, "that Prince Menschikoff is to arrive at Paris towards the end of August, and to remain here some months."

Advices from Odessa of the 5th inst. state that large quantities of corn are being shipped for France and Italy.

General Cubières, concerned in the corrupt transactions which preceded the fall of Louis Philippe, died in Paris on Tuesday.

The Bey of Tunis is again reported as apoplectic; and the probability of French intervention is discussed.

The Circassians have recently obtained another success against the Russians; who were preparing fresh land expeditions and a more stringent blockade.

Kossuth is said to be contributing to a New York journal a series of letters on "Democracy in Europe." They are not signed by himself, but bear internal evidence of being his.

The Corporation of Montreal has passed a law prohibiting intramural interment in the city, except those of Roman Catholic priests and nuns in Roman Catholic churches.

The African slave-trade is just living. Her Majesty's ship "Myrmidon" captured a slave schooner called the "Marie," in May last, off Banda Point. She was fully equipped for 600 slaves. She was sent to St. Helena.

The first publication of the bans of marriage between the Duke of Brabant and the Archduchess Maria Henrietta was made on Sunday week, according to the custom, by the Burgomaster of Brussels, standing at the principal door of the Hôtel de Ville.

A correspondent of the *London Record* transmits an authorized form of prayer to the Virgin Mary, and now sold in the chapels and streets of Dunkirk, in the north of France, full of the grossest blasphemy. In the second page, the Virgin Mary is addressed "as the wife of the Holy Ghost!"

Accounts from Mexico state that the papers were bitterly opposing the project of a Spanish protectorate, and all return, whether partial or complete, to the Spanish yoke. The union of the Church and State was progressing. Crosses and decorations given by the Pope were publicly worn, and preparations were making for the return of the Jesuits.

Among the papers of the late Gioberti, there are said, by the Turin journals, to have been found two works of literary interest—one a complete treatise on Ontology, the other on the great topic which employed his life, Catholic Reform. These works may be expected to appear soon.

A letter from Florence, of the 2nd, in the *Opinione* of Turin, states that another political trial of nine persons, charged with being agents of M. Mazzini, and with having got up a clandestine newspaper, has taken place there. The court condemned them all to forty months' imprisonment, with labour, at Volterra.

The *Augsburg Gazette* states, on the authority of a letter from Pesth, that M. Fux, the former Provost Marshal of Comorn, has hanged himself in his cell in the military prison at Pesth. He was accused of having participated in the well-known Comorn plot of last year, the object of which was to liberate the political prisoners, and to get possession of the fortress. It appears that he laid violent hands on himself in order not to be obliged to compromise any of his accomplices by his confessions.

M. Baze, one of the Questors of the National Assembly when the *coup d'état* of 1851 was effected, has, by a decree of the 7th inst., been authorized to return to France. It will be recollected that this permission is owing to the intervention of Jasmin, an improvisatore. In a letter to the *Sicile* M. Baze repudiates receiving any favour at the hands of the Emperor.

The negro man (says the *Boonville Observer*), belonging to H. France, of Heath's Creek, Pettis County, Missouri, who murdered the wife of John Hains, living in the same neighbourhood, was burned at the stake, in or near Georgetown, on the 13th inst. The citizens having some suspicion that the negro was instigated by his master, passed resolutions, ordering France and family to leave Pettis County within ten days, and the State within thirty, they not feeling that their families and interests are safe while they remain in the neighbourhood.

Everything seems to betoken that the Swiss are in earnest in their resolution to resist the demands of Austria. The President of the Confederation, at a dinner lately given in honour of the Sardinian Deputy Torelli, speaking of their two countries, said, "Both have equally to struggle against the encroaching disposition of an overbearing neighbour." The Swiss Federal Council has rejected the proposition, tending to ask the Sardinian Government to receive into the Piedmontese convents the Capuchins expelled from Ticino.

The Swedish Government has received a note from St. Petersburg, full of expressions of amity, and requesting permission to establish a fixed naval station on the island of Gotland, as the basis for future military operations in the Baltic. If this is obtained, the Baltic at once becomes a Russian lake. A similar proposal was made in the time of King Oscar's father, Charles XIV., but he indignantly rejected it.

The *Paris Pays* reports interesting news from Teheran. The story is, that Mr. Thompson, the British Charge d'Affaires, has succeeded in thwarting the Russian Minister, Prince Dolgorouki, and has convinced the Shah of the necessity of keeping up the Persian army. It would appear that the Prince wished to engage the Shah in making a hostile demonstration against Turkey. On the other hand, the British minister and the Turkish Ambassador urged the claims of the Porte. They succeeded so well, that Prince Dolgorouki resolved to quit the Court of Persia. It will be observed that Mirza Ahmed Khan has been at Constantinople for some time as minister extraordinary from Persia.

THE "SMYTH" ROMANCE.

In our last number we gave a brief and necessarily incomplete summary of a very extraordinary case proceeding at the Gloucester Assizes. The trial occupied Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday in last week, and ended in the disclosure of a gigantic conspiracy supported by forgery and brazen-faced falsehood. It was an action of ejectment brought by "Richard Smyth," against the successor of the late Sir Hugh Smyth, of Ashton Hall, near Bristol. The plaintiff claimed to be the son and heir of the deceased baronet, and supported his claim by a set of documents elaborately prepared, alleged family jewels, and what has every appearance of perjury.

Mr. Bovill, counsel for the plaintiff (in the absence of Sir Fitzroy Kelly and Mr. Keating, who had been retained, but did not appear), related a story of which the substance was as follows:—The plaintiff was the son of Sir Hugh and a Miss Jane Vanderberg, whom the deceased married in Ireland, in 1796. A family Bible with the entry of the marriage was put in, signed by Dr. Lovett, the Vicar of Lismore, Hugh Smyth, Jane Vanderberg, Caroline Bernard, and John S. Vanderber, and Consens Lovett. Of this marriage the plaintiff was born, at Bath; and in the same Bible an entry of his baptism was found. The boy was consigned to the care of Lydia Reed, and brought up in the house of a carpenter named Provis, at Warminster, in Wiltshire. He was educated at Winchester, and subsequently went abroad. In 1814, a man named Grace, Sir Hugh's butler, represented that the boy was dead; but in 1822, Sir Hugh, having reason to believe that this statement was false, executed a paper acknowledging the boy to be his son. The document was put in, and purported to be signed by Sir Hugh Smyth, his brother John Smyth, James Abbott, William Dobbson, and William Edwards. It virtually contained a resumé of the plaintiff's story. A deed was executed in 1823, signed by the same persons, except John Smyth, Sir Hugh's brother, whom he constituted his sole executor, confident that he would do his lost son justice. These two documents were found, the former in the possession of Lydia Reed's family, the latter in that of an attorney's clerk. The plaintiff supported himself on the Continent until 1826, when he returned to England, and gained his living by lecturing in schools. In 1849, he became convinced that he was the son of Sir Hugh Smyth; and accordingly he introduced himself to John Smyth, then Sir John Smyth, his uncle, and disclosed his relationship. Sir John seemed greatly agitated, and next morning he was found dead in his bed.

In support of this story various witnesses were called. The Rev. George Turner Seymour deposed that some of the signatures were Sir Hugh's, some doubtful. Mr. Holland Kingston, of Bandon, recognised the signature of Dr. Lovett, as soon as he saw it. Captain Smyth Bernard, son of the first Lady Bandon—the "Caroline" of the marriage-entry in the Bible—deposed that his grandmother's name was Hesther, and that of his mother, the first Lady Bandon, "Catherine Henrietta." He also deposed that there never was a Caroline Bernard in his family. But John Symes, who had been taken out of a workhouse to give evidence, and Ann Symes, the son and granddaughter of the clergyman alleged to have baptized the plaintiff, spoke to his handwriting in the entry of baptism. The Hon. Caroline Courtenay Boyle said, that "Isabella Thynne," the name of the other witness to the baptism, was in the handwriting of that

lady; and Rich, a clerk at Drummond's bank, said that the signature was so like that he would have paid a check presented with such a signature. Mrs. Grace, the widow of Grace, the butler, had never heard her husband speak of the plaintiff. Several witnesses spoke to the signature of "John Smyth" and "James Abbott." One of the witnesses, however, shuffled so that the Judge said he had a great mind to commit him. There was some doubt and contradiction as to the signatures "William Dobbson" and "William Edwards;" the "Dobbson" having two b's, made it doubtful in the opinion of his relatives. [A seal having the Smyth motto was here handed to the Judge: the motto of the Smyth family is "Qui capit capitur;" the motto on this seal was "Qui capit capitor." The Judge looked at the seal and smiled.]

The only other witness was "Sir Richard Hugh Smyth," the pretender himself; a man of middle size, sallow complexion, iron-grey hair, carefully combed, scanty whiskers, and the manner of a practised lecturer. He gave his evidence at great length, supporting the story we have sketched by minute details; mentioning a host of names of persons with whom he had been connected, and relating how he became possessed of the documentary evidence in support of his claim, and the jewels. He said that old Provis, with whom he had been brought up, gave him, after much entreaty and some violence, the Bible and some jewellery. [A new-looking morocco case was here exhibited, containing a miniature portrait which the plaintiff supposed was that of his mother, four gold rings, and two brooches. One ring was marked with the initials, "J. B.," suggested to be those of "James Bernard." A brooch was marked with the words "Jane Gookin" at length.] He obtained these evidences in 1838, and from that time he had made inquiries. He told how he had called on several solicitors, who demanded a bond for costs before they would take up the case; but at length he was introduced by Mr. Cayley Shadwell to Mr. Catlin, of Lincoln's-inn-fields, and that gentleman took up the case. He accounted for the possession of one of the deeds, that of 1823, by saying that it came to him from London by railway; that of 1822 he declared he had not seen until that day. A portrait of Sir Hugh, he said, he got from Provis.

Under a searching cross-examination by Sir Frederick Thesiger, "Sir Richard Smyth" was terribly bewildered. Several times he contradicted himself; statements he made in letters previously written were by his own confession full of falsehoods. It was shown that he, the lecturer on education, spelled very badly; but he accounted for his own peculiarities of orthography by variations in the dictionaries: "set aside" he spelled *sett asside*; "rapid," *rappid*; "scrutiny," *screeuteney*; and the name of Mr. Knox, son of Lord Ranfurley, was *Nax*. Finally, he utterly broke down in attempting again to account for the possession of the deeds. He had declared that he had received one document on the *seventeenth* of March, and that from the seal on that document he ordered a seal to be engraved: but it was shown that he had ordered the seal at least as early as the *thirteenth* of March. Not only this, but with another seal, alleged to have been taken from that on the document of 1823, which carried the motto "Qui capit capitor," and which was received by the plaintiff, as he said, on the 7th of June, he had actually sealed a letter on the 13th of March. Another discovery was here made. A jeweller in Oxford-street, who had read the report of the commencement of the trial in the *Times*, sent a telegraphic message to Sir Frederick Thesiger at Gloucester, and from that message Sir Frederick put a question.

Sir F. Thesiger: Did you on the 19th of January last apply to a person at 361, Oxford-street, to engrave the ring with the Bandon crest, and the brooch with the words "Jane Gookin"?

Plaintiff: Yes, I did. [The ring and brooch were produced, and he admitted these were the articles. At this admission there was an expression of surprise in the court, as scarcely any one expected that he would frankly admit the fact, he had fenced so continually with every preceding question. But at this stage of the case he appeared cowed and crest-fallen, and, as they would say in the ring, "dead beat."]

Sir F. Thesiger: You said yesterday, that for eighteen months you were in the house of Dr. Williams, in Parliament-street, during the years 1818 and 1819, suffering from illness?

Plaintiff: I did not say Dr. Williams.

Sir F. Thesiger: Now were you not during those eighteen months in Ilchester Gaol, under a conviction for horse-stealing?

Plaintiff: No, I was not.

Sir F. Thesiger: Were you not sentenced to death, under the name of Thomas Provis, for stealing a gelding, the goods and chattels of George Hadden; and was not your sentence commuted to eighteen months' imprisonment, in consideration of your youth?

Plaintiff: It was not I; it must be some other person.

Sir F. Thesiger: Have you got the marks of the evil on your neck, and also on your right hand?

The witness hesitated, and at last bared neck and hand, and there the marks were apparent. Those on the right hand were the marks he yesterday said were inflicted in childbirth, and which he represented in the deed as the indelible marks of identity in the Smyth family.

Sir F. Thesiger: You mentioned in one of your letters that you were at Colonel Hadden's on a visit?

Plaintiff: I do not remember the name.

Sir F. Thesiger: Was his name George Hadden?

Plaintiff: I do not know.

Here Sir F. Thesiger pointed attention to the fact that the motto on the deed of 1823 was "Qui capit capitor."

The cross-examination was continued for a brief space further; when the Judge spoke to Mr. Bovill; and that gentleman, rising, said that, after that most appalling exhibition which had been made, he and his brethren would not continue the contest any longer. In this the Judge and Sir Frederick Thesiger con-

curred, highly praising Mr. Bovill for his generous conduct. The plaintiff was ordered into custody on a charge of perjury. It seemed the general opinion of the Court that the solicitors and all who had spoken to the handwriting had acted honestly.

On Thursday, "Smyth" was brought before the Rev. D. Jenne, magistrate of Gloucester, on the charge of forging and uttering certain documents, and was committed for trial. From the evidence of the witnesses examined it appears that his real name is Provis, and that he had been convicted and imprisoned for horse-stealing. His sister recognised him; and also an old pupil, who identified the prisoner as his schoolmaster, at Bath, in 1814. The seal-engravers, Moring and Cocks, proved that the seals applied to the documents had been ordered of them. It happens, too, that one of the seals was engraved by a process which has only been invented within these few years.

At the time when the counsel for the plaintiff threw up their briefs, there remained upwards of fifty witnesses to be examined on his behalf; while as many as eighty were present on the part of the defendant, which would, it has transpired, have been of the most complete kind. It would have been proved by Mr. Herepath, the eminent analytical chemist, that the deeds were undoubtedly forgeries, the will and seals being of modern date—most likely not as many months as they were said to have been made years. It has been ascertained, likewise, that on the day on which the plaintiff swore to having seen Mrs. Way at Heath House, that lady was not near the place. It would have been proved that after leaving his home at an early age, the self-styled Sir Richard, in his proper name of Thomas Provis, entered service, and it was while in service that he stole a gelding, for which offence he was sentenced to death. In 1814 he was keeping a school at Ladymead, Bath, where he was charged with an abominable offence, and having entered into recognisances he ran from his bail. In consequence of this his first wife (Mary Ann Whittick) separated from him. It is said that, previous to her marriage with him, she was in service at the Smyths, at Ashton Court, while it is certain that, subsequently to their separation, she lived with that family as house-keeper. Probably much of his information as to the earlier branches of the Smyth family was derived from this source. Several members of the Bath family were present to state that they had never heard of such a person as the plaintiff in connexion with their house, and the Governor of Ilchester gaol was also present. The result of the trial has produced quite a commotion amongst the tradesmen of Clifton, who had, in the hope of gaining his future favours, warmly espoused "Sir Richard's" cause, and trusted him to a large extent with goods and money. It is understood, also, that four gentlemen of the Israelitish profession in London had advanced £1,000 each upon bonds to secure them the moderate interest of £100 each per annum.

THE WORKING CLASSES.

The strike of dock labourers has failed in consequence of the great supply of unskilled labour of the lowest kind, always to be found in London. Many of the turn-outs were guilty of outrages. On Tuesday, the strike was virtually at an end: the old hands had been supplanted at the London and St. Katherine Docks, and 300 of the surplus applicants were taken to the East and West India Docks. Most of the turn-outs now sought to be re-engaged, but the East and West India Docks were the only ones where there services were needed.

A deputation from the City Police was received by Commissioner Harvey a few days back. A number of memorials were read, and verbal explanations were given, to show that the present rate of pay is insufficient. A few minor grievances were touched upon. Mr. Harvey received the men very kindly, and favoured their request for higher wages; putting it, however, on sounder principles of political economy than the men had done. He is in favour of reducing the number of constables and increasing their pay. He promised to lay the matter before the paymasters—the Corporation. He asked whether a "strike" was contemplated if the advance were refused? The deputation unanimously avowed a belief that the police would not act so ungracious a part.

The strike of the Kingswood colliers has terminated by an amicable arrangement of their differences with their employers, through the kind interposition of Mr. J. Hughes, of Downend, one of the county magistrates. The men have resumed their labours, and all will now go on as usual.

The journeyman shoemakers of Macclesfield have struck for an advance of a shilling on each pair of shoes. Their masters have taken the opportunity to visit the Dublin Exhibition.

The moulders at Hayle, Cornwall, struck for and at length obtained 2s. advance. Their wages are now 26s. a week.

The state of affairs between the employers and employed at Dowlais, in South Wales, continues in much the same position as last week. The bulk of the colliers have moved away, and it is said there are not above 100 colliers in Dowlais altogether. Some forty or thereabout of petty agents and others have gone underground, but the rest of the colliers are still indisposed to submit, and, indeed, the submission of these few would still leave the dispute unsettled. The men conduct themselves very peaceably. There is likely to be a strike among the iron-workers, arising from the above. They are required to work at a reduction. The 16 furnaces which were blown out, partly for the purpose of being cleaned, still remain fireless and flameless. The last advance of 10 per cent. is the cause of all the unpleasantness, and the three masters who gave that should either have refrained from giving

it, or they should not withdraw it now. The men, it is said, will probably consent to work upon the reduced rates, though with a feeling of dissatisfaction. In the meantime, the tide of emigration, which has never stopped, is likely to become still greater, for the walls are placarded with offers of "Free emigration to Australia," and large numbers of working men are continually on the wing.

At the north-east ports both seamen and ships are scarce. £18 10s. per keel has been given at Shields to vessels to take coals to St. Petersburg, with a return cargo of 40s. per ton home with tallow. £3 15s., and, in some instances, £4 per month has been paid to seamen going in vessels in the Baltic trade. There seems to be extensive desertions from British vessels in some of the North American ports.

The poor-rate for Birmingham for the current Michaelmas half-year will be £5,000 less than it was last year. The Leeds Co-operative Flour Society is doing a business of £50,000 yearly, and making £2,000 profit.

Domestic servants are becoming scarce. A lady writing in the *Times* advises that the workhouses should become training-schools for domestic servants, where each might be taught a branch of duty.

PROSPECTS OF THE HARVEST.

(From the *Daily News*.)

In their last monthly circular Messrs. Sturge state it as their opinion that "the produce of wheat will prove the smallest that has been harvested in these islands since 1816." Certain it is that we have not had so bad a season since that disastrous year; but we believe that since 1816 the cultivation of the light soils has so greatly improved, and such a large breadth of light land has also since that time been brought into wheat cultivation, that the deficiency of these soils will not be nearly so great as it was in 1816. Whether the deficiency on the stronger soils may not be even greater than in that year, is a question not easily solved.

A writer in the *Bankers' Magazine*, regarding the state of the crops with reference to its effect upon the money market, states that he has arrived at "the conclusion that the yield of wheat per acre in the approaching harvest will at most be only about four-fifths or five-sixths that of average years;" and that "not more than four-fifths can be reasonably anticipated, under the most favourable weather." The data on which these conclusions are founded are not given, but it is probably an approximation to the truth.

The *Agricultural Gazette* has published the results of returns made to circular inquiries issued to farmers throughout the country, which are thus summed up. In England and Scotland, out of 183 returns regarding the wheat crops, only five report them as "good," or "very good;" while thirteen returns report the wheat crops as "average" or "fair;" ninety-four returns are "under average;" and seventy-five "much under average." In Ireland these results are reversed; of thirty-eight returns twenty-two are "good" and "very good;" sixteen "average" or "fair;" seventeen "under average;" and only three "much under average." It is satisfactory to know that the fine weather has lately much improved the quality of the wheat everywhere, so that it will, should dry weather continue, be likely to weigh well, and come speedily into use. There is also a good deal of last year's wheat in the hands of the farmers, many of whom are now reaping the reward of their patient holding on their grain. In most districts the barley and oat crops are good, though in some places rather late, and there is a fair prospect of good pulse crops. Hay, however, has been in general but indifferently made, and, from the ungenial character of the spring and early summer, root crops are scarcely equal to an average at this time of the year. Yet the prices of sheep and cattle, both lean and fat, as well as of wool, continue very high; and it is confessed that farmers who have been able to hold a reasonable portion of their grain, and to keep and feed a proper quantity of live stock, have had a remunerative year; and, if we may judge of the existing demand for farms, the prospects of British agriculture are anything but on the wane.

Birmingham is now connected with the Submarine European Telegraph. The tariff of charges has been reduced. The former amount of 2s. 6d. being reduced to 1s., the 1s. 3d. additional charge for each ten words above the minimum of twenty having been changed to a tariff of 6d. for each additional ten words, or fraction of ten words.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.—On Monday the report of the select committee of the House of Commons on the National Gallery was issued. The committee are of opinion that the site of the present gallery is not well adapted for the construction of a new gallery, and they recommend that the offer made to the public in the estate of Kensington Gore, purchased jointly by the Royal Commissioners of 1851 and by grant of Parliament, be accepted. They have considered the vexed question of picture-cleaning, and made a number of suggestions as precautions for the future. They recommend that a system of management by a board of trustees should be continued, and that they should be appointed by the Treasury; that the office of keeper of the gallery should be abolished, and that a salaried director be appointed; that a fixed sum be annually proposed to Parliament for the purchase of pictures, and placed at the disposal of the trustees; and further, they recommend that a Royal Commission be issued on combining the various artistic and archaeological collections in the British Museum, so that a new national gallery should be commenced with al convenient speed.

Postscript.

Wednesday, August 17th.

PARLIAMENTARY.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The House of Commons met at three o'clock yesterday, when Lord John Russell, on moving that the House on rising adjourn to Friday, made his promised statement on the negotiations pending between the European Powers. He commenced with a history of the Russian aggression from the arrival of Prince Menschikoff to the Russian occupation of the Principalities, which both France and England advised should not be considered a *casus belli*.

When the Russian Government had occupied the Principalities Austria changed her views upon this subject, and with reference to the treaty of 1841 deemed it necessary that there should be a Conference of the Powers; and the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs having adopted a proposition of the French Government as the groundwork of a proposal to Russia, the note containing it was finally arranged and settled to the satisfaction of the four Powers on the 31st of July. To this note the Emperor of Russia had given his adhesion. Supposing the matter of this note to be fully arranged, there would still remain the evacuation of the Principalities; and it was quite evident that no settlement could be satisfactory that did not include their immediate evacuation, which, according to the declaration of Prince Gortschakoff, was to follow the satisfaction obtained from Turkey. He must ask the permission of the House to say nothing more upon this head, and request that the mode of obtaining the end in view might be left in the hands of the Executive Government. He thought there was now a fair prospect that, without involving Europe in hostilities, the independence and integrity of Turkey—which he had always said was a main object of her Majesty's Government—would be secured. That object was one which required the vigilant attention of the Government, and it could only be secured by the union of England and France and a constant and friendly communication between them.

Mr. LAYARD considered that there had been a want of that energy and decision in these transactions which would have been infused into our proceedings by Lord Palmerston—the transactions, in his opinion, involving a great principle. He dwelt in much detail upon the indications of design and artifice on the part of Russia in her conduct towards Servia, Wallachia, and Moldavia, and denounced the proceedings of her ambassador at Constantinople. He deprecated the attempt to erect an independent Greek empire in Turkey, which, divided as Turkey was into antagonistical portions, would be broken up, like the Byzantine empire, by similar causes. The very moment that Constantinople passed from the hands of the Turks, British India would be in jeopardy. Mere assurances by Russia were not enough; she should have been called upon to disarm, and precautions should have been taken against her movements. Had she been told that if she entered the Turkish territories it would have been considered a *casus belli*, she would not have dared to cross the Pruth. Russia had now gained what she wanted; she had shown that she could enter Moldavia and Wallachia whenever she pleased with impunity, whereas those Principalities ought to be made, with Bessarabia, a barrier between her and Turkey. He believed that, without having fired a single shot, Russia had gained advantages which would have repaid a fierce campaign, while we had lowered ourselves in the eyes of all nations. The note prepared by Austria had been jumped at by Russia; if Turkey refused the terms, we must now join Russia against her, and if Turkey, under this terrible pressure, did accept them, we sanctioned the interference of Russia on behalf of 12,000,000 Greeks—not Greeks by nation only but by religion. Had the cases been reversed, and Turkey had invaded the Principalities, she would have been required not merely to evacuate them, but to pay all expenses, and make an ample apology; and nothing less would satisfy the ends of justice.

Sir J. PAKINGTON could not help regretting that it was not in the power of the noble lord to make a more satisfactory statement, and, although he rejoiced that the Government had determined to regard the evacuation of the Principalities as a *sine qua non*, he lamented that that should still remain an unsettled point. In making their evacuation an indispensable condition, the Government would be supported not only by that House, but by the country.

Lord D. STUART disapproved of the conduct of the Government in these transactions, and censured with asperity the proceedings of Russia. If, he observed, we had had a Foreign Minister who was not a Minister of Russia or of Austria, but of England, none of these deplorable events would have occurred which had disturbed the tranquillity and endangered the peace of the world.

Mr. MILNES thought Lord DUDLEY had borne too

hardly upon the Government, though he could not but say that they would have improved their position if they had shown a little more confidence in Parliament, and not have kept back their papers when France and Russia had published theirs.

Lord J. RUSSELL said a few words in reply to Sir J. PAKINGTON and Mr. LAYARD.

Mr. MUNTZ was of opinion that if we had had a different Government a Russian army would never have marched into the Turkish territory. The country felt, he said, that all sense of national honour was lost, and that we were governed by pounds, shillings, and pence.

Mr. COBDEN said, everybody seemed to agree that the conduct of Russia had been treacherous and violent, and to rejoice that the occurrence had brought about a sincere alliance between England and France.

The opinions expressed by Lord John Russell were those of the people of England, for he believed even Birmingham would rather support his pacific policy than precipitate the country into a war. Still there was a feeling of uneasiness in this country respecting Turkey; but there was at the same time a growing conviction in men's minds that the integrity and independence of the Turkish empire, as a maxim of policy, had become an empty phrase and nothing more. It was considered that the Turks in Europe were intruders, that their home was Asia; and that the progress of events had demonstrated that a Mahomedan Power could not be maintained in Europe. The independence of a country that could not maintain itself could not be upheld, and a fact had now become prominent, that for every Turk in European Turkey there were three Christians. And what was the feeling of the Christian population of Turkey towards their rulers? He believed that, in the interior, it was not favourable, and, if he were a rayah subject of the Porte, he should say, "Give me any Christian Government rather than a Mahomedan." This feeling of the Christian part of the population in Turkey would become an important part of the subject, and we should have to address our minds to the question hereafter what we were going to do with Turkey, for we must not think that we could keep Turkey as it is. Mr. Cobden ridiculed the notion of going to war for tariffs, the futility of which policy experience had proved, and he contended that the importance of the trade with Turkey had been overrated. He maintained that all our commerce in the Black Sea was owing to Russian encroachments there. What could a country like Turkey, without roads, contribute to the commerce of the world? The balance of power might be all very well, but he protested against its being argued that we were bound, in the interest of England, to maintain Turkey. A good deal was said about the Russian power; but how absurd to talk of a Russian army invading England! Why, she could not move her forces across her own frontier without a loan. If England engaged in war, it would be attended with consequences which the present generation had not reflected upon, or they would not talk so glibly about war. The Government, he thought, had done wisely, for themselves as well as the country, in disregarding the taunts of thoughtless men, and resisting the cry for war, and he did not blame them for adhering to the traditional policy of maintaining the integrity of Turkey.

Lord PALMERSTON could not allow the speech of Mr. Cobden to pass without one or two observations. He had begun by talking of maintaining the independence of Turkey, and ended with endeavouring to show that Turkey was not worth defending. If he had stood there as an avowed advocate of Russia he could not have dared to pursue a course more calculated to assist her views. He had never heard a speech more full of contradictions. Mr. Cobden had forgotten the principles of Free-trade, of which he had been so staunch a defender. Did he not know that the commercial system of Russia was eminently restrictive and prohibitory, while that of Turkey was the most liberal of any country with which we had commercial relations? The resources of Turkey, which were constantly improving, tended to make her commerce every year more valuable to this country. Mr. Cobden, again, was a great advocate of non-interference, and what was the matter which he specially recommended to the Government? "What shall we do with the Turkish Empire?" Mr. Cobden regarded it as a rotten fabric, and thought it was high time to consider what we should do with the country when we got rid of the Mahomedans. But he (Lord Palmerston) did not agree that the Turkish Empire was in a state of decay; he held its maintenance to be not only desirable, but worth contending for. Turkey, so far from having gone back in the last thirty years, had made more improvements in social and moral concerns and in religious tolerance than any other country. So far from going along with Mr. Cobden in that political slang which was the fashion of those who wanted to partition and devour Turkey, he was convinced that, if we only kept out of it those who wished to get into it, as far as the seeds of internal dissolution were concerned, there were many countries in Europe which would not bear a very favourable comparison with it. He trusted Mr. Cobden's speech would not mislead any one beyond the limits of this country; that his language would not excite abroad feelings likely to mar the efforts of her Majesty's Government; and that the great preponderance of a proper feeling upon the subject in that House would prove to the world what were the real sentiments of the British Parliament and the British nation.

Mr. DANBY SEYMOUR said a few words expressive of satisfaction at the speech of Lord PALMERSTON, and the motion was agreed to.

After some further business the House adjourned until Friday at half-past seven o'clock.

The House of Lords sat for a short time yesterday. The Universities (Scotland) Bill was read a third time. The Smoke Nuisance Abatement Bill passed through committee, and was reported. Several other bills were also forwarded a stage.

In the Commons the Hackney Carriage Duties Bill

(substituted for the one rejected on the preceding evening) was then brought in; and the standing orders having been suspended in its favour, it was passed through all its stages.

In reply to Sir J. PAKINGTON, Sir CHAR. WOOD made a statement respecting the salt duty in India.

He was as anxious as the right hon. gentleman himself to see a reduction of the salt duty [hear, hear]. Indeed, it was the first duty which ought to be reduced by the East Indian government [hear, hear]. But he was not prepared to direct any immediate reduction of duty, because that must be left to the discretion of the government of India. The right hon. gentleman must be aware that the revenue of India barely balanced its expenditure. An event which he (Sir C. Wood) was happy to announce to the House—namely, the conclusion of hostilities in Burmah—[cheers]—would enable the Governor-General to reduce the expenditure of India. It had been, and was still, the policy of the Indian Government to reduce the duty whenever they could. The prorogation of Parliament will take place on Saturday.

THE LOSS OF LIFE AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The inquest upon the bodies of the sufferers will take place to-day. Ten men were killed, another lies in a precarious state, but the remainder are going favourably. They fell from a height of 180 feet. Sir Joseph Paxton and Sir Charles Fox made very minute inquiries of the heads of the building department, with a view of eliciting anything that might throw a light upon the probable cause, but nothing decisive was arrived at. The galleries and staging had been constructed under the direction of the most skilled mechanics, and who had been similarly employed in forming the transept of the Hyde Park Exhibition. Sir C. Fox remarked that the only opinion he at present could give as to the cause of the melancholy event was that the workmen had left out some important part in the trusses they put up. The centre transept is intended to be no less than 208 feet in height (108 feet higher than the transept of the Exhibition in Hyde Park) and 100 feet in breadth.

THE FIRE AT DOVER.—The fall of cliff is supposed to have been nearly 2,000 tons, and it is feared that several persons are buried beneath the mass. Some time must elapse before the truth can be ascertained.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND.—The route of the Queen from Osborne to Holyhead is to be from Southampton to Basingstoke, thence by the Great Western to Leamington, whence the Royal party will be transferred to the narrow gauge. From Leamington her Majesty is to proceed via Coventry and Nuneaton, and on by the Trent Valley to Stafford, Crewe, and Chester. Owing to the breaks of gauge, her Majesty will have to change carriages at Basingstoke, and again at Leamington. The Queen leaves Osborne on the 27th, and expects to reach Dublin on the morning of the 29th.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—The daily papers publish a copy of the proclamation issued by the Sultan to his subjects, which is of a tranquillizing tendency, and counsels forbearance and moderation on the part of the Mussulmen towards the Greeks.

FATAL ACCIDENT WITH A CAMPHINE LAMP.—Another accident has just occurred from the incautious filling of a lamp with the dangerous spirit of camphine, which resulted in the death of a little child, and the serious injury of another. On Monday evening, Mr. Ritson, a shopkeeper at Dalston, near this city, was replenishing a camphine lamp, when a portion of the fluid ran over the table and upon a girl who was nursing a little child, about four months old, and who was near the table at the time. The spirit ignited with the rapidity of gunpowder, and was almost as deadly in its effects. The infant was so seriously burnt, that it died on Tuesday evening, and the nurse is still suffering severely from the burns she received.

—*Carlisle Patriot.*

BASE COIN.—Copper as well as iron shillings are in circulation.

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17.

In our trade to-day we have not any alteration to note, the weather is since the morning fine with a drying wind from the south-west.

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK:—

	ENGLISH.	IRISH.	FOREIGN.
Wheat....	qrs. 1,280	qrs. —	qrs. 20,760
Barley....	50	—	1,620
Oats.....	540	520	26,050
Flour....	720 sacks.	—	— sacks.
			— barrels.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The advertisement duty having been repealed, we shall in future charge according to the space occupied; viz., 6d. per line up to six lines, and 3d. per line beyond six lines. That is to say,—

	s.	d.
1 line Advertisement.....	0	6
2 ditto	1	0
3 ditto	1	6
4 ditto	2	0
5 ditto	2	6
6 ditto	3	0

The NONCONFORMIST is a family journal, and as such, affords an excellent medium for advertisements of Assurance Companies, Schools, Philanthropic and Religious Societies, Books, Situations and Tradesmen's announcements, &c. Tradesmen, especially, have now an unequalled and cheap mode of communicating with the public, and publishers at a charge of 1s. 6d. or 2s. (scarcely more than the late duty), may secure that prominent announcement of every separate publication, which is so much valued.

For the convenience of country friends, we may state, that on the average, eight words are contained in a line, AND THAT ADVERTISEMENTS MUST BE PAID FOR IN ADVANCE.

The Terms of Subscription are (payment in advance) 26s. per annum, 13s. for the half-year, and 6s. 6d. per quarter.

All communications RELATING TO ADVERTISEMENTS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE PAPER, should be addressed to Mr. William Freeman, Publisher, 69, Fleet-street, London, to whom POST-OFFICE ORDERS must be made payable at the General Post-office.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Oliver Cromwell."—His remedy is what we have been urging for twelve years past.

"Thos. Clarke" will have seen that the Ministers' Money Bill was withdrawn last week. An energetic effort may procure the passing of a satisfactory measure next session. Let our Irish friends take the initiative.

"Rebekah."—Let him be comforted. No sin can be contracted where a man's will consents not. We fear his is a constitutional infirmity, and that he needs to consult a medical man. At all events, that which his soul abhors is not possible to be charged to his account—for all sin is an error of the heart.

"A. P."—Newspapers cannot under any circumstances be conveyed by post as a book parcel, but the postal arrangements for the transmission of newspapers to the colonies are so irregular, that we recommend you to address your inquiries to the Secretary, General Post Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand.

"*.*."—Out of print.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY AUGUST 17, 1853.

SUMMARY.

THE flagging interest in the Turkish question, consequent upon the official announcement of the Czar's acceptance of the basis of negotiation adopted at Vienna by the representatives of the four Powers, has been somewhat revived by the debate in the House of Commons last night. Lord John Russell made his promised statement, but his speech was for the most part a repetition of what had before been said. He still dwells with emphasis on the necessity of maintaining the integrity of the Ottoman empire, but leads us to infer that the Porte has not yet accepted the Vienna note, and that that document contains no explicit stipulation for the evacuation of the Principalities, although, according to the declaration of Ministers in both Houses of Parliament, the immediate and entire withdrawal of the Russian troops is an indispensable condition of the termination of the dispute. The *Morning Post* avers that Russia has agreed to this step, and even ventures to name the day when these Turkish provinces will be clear of the occupying army. The debate was interesting. Mr. Layard made a strongly anti-Russian speech; deprecated the attempt to erect an independent Greek Empire in Turkey; expressed his belief that, in consequence of the vacillation of our Government, the Czar, without firing a shot, had gained advantages, which would have repaid a fierce campaign, and that, had a firm attitude been taken from the first, the Russian troops would never have crossed the Pruth. Mr. Cobden and Lord Palmerston also took part in the debate—the latter statesman eulogising the political advance of the Turkish Empire, and expressing a belief that it needed only to be protected against external aggression to become regenerated. One thing is plainly evident, that our Home Secretary is somewhat impatient of the conciliatory policy advocated by the head of the Government.

One striking feature of the debate was the cordiality with which every allusion to the alliance of France and England was received by the House, for it was doubtless felt that the difficulties arising from the Eastern dispute have, in reality, only commenced, and that the future course of Russia would be determined rather by the nature of the alliance of these two great Powers than by her own schemes of aggrandizement. Hence our journalists pass by without alarmist comment, events which, under other circumstances, would resuscitate the war-cry. A review of an army of 120,000 men in Paris, and the organization of an effective Channel squadron by France, now provoke neither fear nor rivalry. The success of Russian intrigue in overturning constitutional government in Denmark, and in paving the way for its legal claim upon the Danish throne, are watched with more apprehension than Louis Napoleon's defensive preparations.

The naval *fete* so long predicted and carefully rehearsed, went off on Thursday with a degree of success that rarely crowns protracted anticipation and anxious arrangement. As a spectacle, it was perfect of its kind—unparalleled in history, and not to be approached by any other people. The presence of the Queen and Parliament, with a countless multitude of people of all degrees, made more magnificent the sight that would have been grandly imposing even to its own actors.—But to both the details and the teachings of the exhibition, we have done justice, we hope, in separate articles; and trust, with the breaking up of the Chobham camp—fixed for this week—we have done for a long, long time with even the mimic game of war.

The dregs of the session disappear but slowly. The Lords, who had nothing to do till after Whitsuntide, now detain the Commons a week from their much desired dismissal. Except on the topic of a foregoing paragraph, nothing important has been said or done during the past week. The lower House has taken back the mutilated India Bill almost without complaint; and from the withdrawal of the Irish Land Bills there is, of course, no appeal. The character of the session is, therefore, fixed; and we might begin, at once, to cast up its performances and failures.—The prorogation will take place, we believe, on Saturday.

One of the several bills introduced in the Commons for discussion during the recess, is that of Mr. Walpole, for the punishment of bribery at elections. It proposes, among other things, to mitigate the penalties on members of involuntary corruption—an object with which the public will more readily sympathize from the fate of Mr. Whalley, a second time unseated for Peterborough, though indubitably its popular and stainless representative. The select committee on Earl Fitzwilliam's relations to the electors of this borough, have made an ambiguous report. The evidence appears to have been insufficient to justify a formal condemnation of the impeached; but of the nature of the influence exercised by the great Whig earl through his land-stewards and almoners, there can be no moral doubt—and as little, we think, that the ballot alone could defeat the practices that have made Peterborough for many generations the electoral appanage of a nobleman's castle.

Thrice within the past seven days has life been taken by the executioner—and a fourth victim will have been immolated ere noon of to-day. In none of these cases could any reasonable ground of interposition between the law and its officer be made out. If ever criminals deserved hanging, it was probably deserved by the three who have suffered, and the fourth who is about to suffer it—and if ever society were well rid by the hand of the executioner of any of its members, it is, as probably, in these instances. Than Hans Macfarlane and Ellen Blackwood—who died for hurling from the window of a second flat in a Glasgow "close," a man whom they had enticed into their den, and there hounded, stripped, and robbed—more depraved and degraded creatures cannot be imagined: they were of the lowest species of that lowest human genus—the savages of great cities. Roberts and Flack are rural types of the same family—stolidly rather than fiercely depraved—committing ruthless murder for the sake of paltry robbery—incapable of horror at their crime, and apparently without genuine penitence for its commission. For wretches such as these,

the plea of "youth and ignorance" seems sadly misapplied. Yet, why hang them? Would society have been less effectually rid of them, had it locked them up for life? Would it not have been the better for such a lesson on the enormity of their crime, than for the terrible spectacle to which forty thousand men, women, and children gathered in savage glee, on Glasgow-green, or that to afford glimpses of which a breach was made in the wall of Carnarvon Castle? Surely, the sacred value of human life would be more truly illustrated, and its observance more safely promoted, by bestowing penal, corrective, and ceaseless care upon its destroyers, than by pampering them, body and soul, till the fall of the scaffold opens beneath them the unseen, awful abysses.

The Wesleyan Conference is closed, and the Divan of Bishopsgate-street once more breathes freely. The raising of a fund of upwards of £60,000 indicates how much wealth still adheres to the Connexion, and the tenacious hold of priestly despotism upon the minds of a people trained to subserviency. But other signs point to the gradual breaking up of the system. A falling off in numbers to the extent of 10,000, the voluntary secession of men of thought, moderation, and eminence, such as Mr. Steward—invited to reconsider his decision by electric telegraph!—the offensive violence of the "No surrender" leaders, with difficulty restrained from further immolations—and the continued refusal to listen to mediators or reformers, are unmistakable evidences of the breaking up of John Wesley's organization. The Conference despotism is an offence to the age, and when outside spectators see the priestly phalanx quarrelling among themselves about their own journal—which, it seems, has been rather too severe upon the immorality of a fallen leader—listening to warnings of the corrupting influence of ministers of other denominations, refusing a distinguished preacher the liberty to publish his independent views, and holding the threat of expulsion over another for becoming an adjudicator on the prize essay on "The Pastoral Office," they may well be astonished at the assurance which believes in the maintenance of the system, and the delusion that identifies it with religion. The Wesleyan Reformers have not indeed stormed the citadel, but the malcontents within are saving them the trouble.

A "tremendous conflagration at Dover," and "frightful accident at the Crystal Palace," are unhappily conspicuous among incidents of general news. A seed-warehouse conveniently contiguous to the sea-beach, took fire on Sunday afternoon—apparently from what is called "spontaneous ignition,"—was quickly a burning mass, invincible to all efforts at its extinction, and confined to the premises in which it originated only by the hasty destruction of adjacent dwellings. A chalk cliff, fifty feet high—splintered by the heat—threw down a weight of some fifteen hundred tons; and that none were buried beneath it, is not yet ascertained, several escaping only with torn clothes and bruised limbs.—From the keystone of the great Sydenham arch, nearly as lofty as "London's column," seventeen men were precipitated on Monday—the scaffolding on which they worked at that dizzy elevation, giving way beneath them. Ten were taken up dead, two have since died of their injuries, and the case of another is hopeless. Thus, we see, the proudest works of peace have their perils; and it is sad to reflect, how seldom they are completed without personal calamity and domestic desolation.

The overland mail brings us intelligence at once from India, China, and Australia. From the two former we learn nothing of importance that we did not know before—plans for the prosecution of the Burmese war, rumours of Russian advances towards our eastern frontier, the steady progress of the Chinese Christians to imperial sovereignty. From our southern colonies comes a repetition of the now familiar tale—gold-diggers fortifying themselves against the winter, or retreating before it to their homes; wealth, in riotous abundance, for as many as can earn it by sturdy labour; destitution, the sharper, there as here, by contrast, for the idle and incapable, the ill-adapted and irresolute. Strange, that in so young a country, all the conditions of social existence should be experienced in such intensity! happy if the lessons they present be so early laid to heart, that the stern teaching of prolonged and general suffering be not needed!

THE SCIENCE OF SLAUGHTER.

DE QUINCEY, or some such eccentric genius, has treated of "Murder considered as one of the Fine Arts." The event of the week—the Great Exhibition of 1853—forces upon us the consideration of human slaughter as a science.

It is useless to deny to ourselves that this is of the essence of war as a means. However sublime the end for which war is made—for that it may be necessary to the vindication of the dearest objects of social existence, we have never denied—the destruction of human life is the work it has to do. The annihilation of an enemy's fortifications or ships does not satisfy it; because so long as he has men in plenty, he can rebuild both. Until the people are so thinned, or terrified, that the rampart and deck can be no longer manned, the purpose of war is not fulfilled. Byron's phrase—"the throat-splitting, brain-spattering art of war"—is therefore not incorrect, though loathsome. The soldier and the executioner are, in this respect, singular and alike—however abhorrent the comparison. Theirs are the only professions whose business it is to destroy. The surgeon may be called to inflict pain severe as any that can be inflicted by the axe or the cannon-ball; but if he causes death, it is an accident and a failure;—while, on the contrary, the functionaries we have reluctantly coupled, are appointed to put to death.

This does not—it is important to be remembered—prejudice the abstract question of the lawfulness or non-lawfulness of war; neither should it be allowed to affect our judgment in considering a question of international right or wrong; but it should certainly induce hesitancy in appealing to so terrible an arbiter, and deter from playful familiarity with its instrumentalities. There is, no doubt, a sense in which the end justifies the means; but there is also a constant danger of this relation being disturbed—of the means coming to be tolerated, even glorified, independently of the end. Of this danger, every reflecting man must have been sensible, in looking at the magnificent naval spectacle of Thursday last, or at the inferior, yet exciting displays, on Chobham common. Never was the "pomp and circumstance" of war more "glorious" than as some hundreds of thousands of us beheld it on the 11th of August. All the elements of material grandeur and beauty seemed concentrated upon the spectacle—and all suggestions of human wit and bravery rayed out from it. Of the five-and-twenty vessels constituting the fleet, the least was much to be admired—the greatest excited something of superstitious awe and wonder. A structure of wood and iron, carrying eleven hundred men, moving through the emerald sea with a motion novel as graceful—neither "walking," nor "ploughing," nor "dancing on" the waves, but gliding through them with the natural, easy action of a fish—vaster than that leviathan on which mariners anchored, mistaking it for an island, swift as the Homeric horses of the deep—spreading no yard of canvass to entreat the favouring wind, nor urged along by any visible and painful effort—the "Duke of Wellington" might well excite a thrill of national pride and confidence in all beholders. In the roar of artillery that seemed to make itself visible in the clouds of smoke that rolled and hung above each floating volcano, there was undeniably a voice that stirred the spirit, while it overwhelmed the senses; a voice that spoke of heroism as well as of force. In the quiet regularity with which these Titanic powers moved to their appointed spot—the perfect obedience to human will evinced in their rapid changes of position, and the highly trained intelligence by which that human will was evidently governed—the tremendous momentum of their single or conjoint action, and the no less tremendous momentum of resolve animating the commanders and crews—in all this, there were elements of the sublime, which helped to render the spectacle just as morally dangerous as it was intellectually exciting. The danger was—forgetfulness of the precise work for which this amazing aggregate of moveable physical power was constituted and drawn out; precipitate and unthinking appeal to an arbitrator possessing such superhuman might, but powerless except to destroy.

But although this is an obvious tendency of the naval review, and similar exhibitions, we are not insensible that it has tendencies of another kind. By demonstrating the amazing progress which war, as a science, has made, since last it was em-

ployed on a large and conspicuous scale,—and that it has now become, far more strictly than heretofore, a calculable force—these exhibitions will certainly intensify and prolong the deliberation of international disputes. Governments have frequently gone to war in sheer ignorance of each other's capabilities, and more often in reliance upon the chances of the conflict. "The fortune of war," is a phrase that has hitherto stood for a great truth. Large as is the history of bloody deeds, and copious as are the statistics of warfare, there was no collection of facts sufficient to certify how many men would conquer a given extent of country, how many ships would secure the sovereignty of the seas. The passions of a people—the scarcely more incalculable caprices of the winds and waves—might baffle the most able commander. But such exactitude of discipline and community of intelligence as we see in Catlin's Valley—such perfection of mechanical power as is beheld in the "Agamemnon"—must necessarily open a new era of warfare, and necessitate new principles of policy. Assault and defence resolve into a competition of engineering, and scientific appliances are known to accompany depth of purse. Diplomacy will thus be reduced to a comparison of forces, and Europe become either a confederacy of nations or an indivisible despotism. Governments will see it their interest to combine for the prevention, as hitherto for the waging, of war. Science will be more reluctant than blind human material to stand and be fired at. The intelligence that is now felt to be of importance to the private soldier will have a voice in the question of peace or war. The engine-driver of a war-steamer will at least know for what he is to put her under a battery. Men, we know, have gone to war in spite of their intelligence,—at the impulse of passion, from the love of adventure, for the mere price of their hire. But it is quite certain that the mass of those who have participated in, as of those that have consented to, campaigns and sieges, have done it ignorantly. And, because we believe that to dispel this ignorance is a tendency of military exhibitions counter to that we have already described and deprecated, we are not without increased hope that the Spithead armament will continue to sleep upon its shadow, till the supercession of international suspicions by some embodiment of international conscience, shall permit its conversion into the peaceful girdle of an empire tranquil as it is vast.

THE MODERN PALM OF MERIT.

THE Chisholm testimonial—highly praiseworthy though it be—is a reminder, that society has not yet learnt exactly how to reward its best servants. Every one must agree in the laudation of that remarkable woman—the friend of two hemispheres; the helping daughter of the old country, and the nursing mother of the new. From many a London garret and kitchen—where the goad of wretchedness was ever felt, and the tempter to evil ever lurked—she has borne to an Australian home of independence, plenty, and virtuous happiness, women whose children will be taught to call her blessed. Perhaps, at this hour, men are gathering gold by handfuls at Mount Alexander, who, but for her timely word of soothing, might have finished the life of a convict with the death of a felon. Yet, for a Mrs. Chisholm, as for a Mrs. Stowe, we have no better form of thankfulness and admiration than a purse of sovereigns. Statesmen and warriors, we have other means of honouring—authors, philanthropists, and "such like," of either sex, we must pay in money, or leave unrewarded. Now that women are beginning to compete with men in public service to their generation, it is fully time that we devised new and more fitting rites of hero-worship.

THE TURK, THE GREEK, AND THE SLAVE.

THEIR HISTORICAL RELATIONS.

THE origin of nations, as of great families, is frequently disguised by fables conceived in pride, as well as obscured by remoteness and the absence of written record. The source of the Turkish power, however, is free from the former of these causes of concealment. The possessors of Constantinople are unconcerned, like the possessors of the old capital of the Roman empire, to represent themselves as descended from the gods, because ashamed of the paternity of "barbarous shepherds and runaway slaves." The most cherished

title of Turkish sovereignty is derived from the name of a petty and rebellious chieftain of Asia Minor,—and is itself the vernacular for "vulture," or "bone-breaker." Othman, or Osman, the First, was the son of Ortugral, of the tribe of Turcoman, who, a fugitive from the submerging flood of Tartar invasion, was permitted, with a few hundred families of his tribe, to settle in the territory of Iconium. It was in 1289 that Othman succeeded to this undistinguished sovereignty. Ten years later, at the death of his protector, he proclaimed himself independent of the Sultans of Iconium. The heads of many other clans did the same thing about the same time. The destruction by Zenghis Khan of the Seljukian government—the vanguard of Mahometan dominion in Asia Minor—vice the retiring Roman power—invited every man to supplant his master, and every king to aim at empire. The House of Othman is said to have been conspicuous for its zealous Mahometanism—certainly, its heads retained the qualities which had probably gained for it its heraldic name. From Iconium, it struck right and left, set up its capital in the City of Brusa, and within sixty years of Othman's accession, his successor had become lord paramount of Asia Minor.

Invitingly shone from across the straits the marble palaces of Byzantium, and the ease with which the Asiatic capital and shrines of Christendom had been wrested from the successors of Constantine, provoked an attempt upon the imperial city itself. If, however, the Turks waited a better pretext for that enterprise than even the duty of propagating their faith, they had not long to delay. They were invited by a competitor for the Byzantine throne to aid him with their arms against his rivals, and paid themselves for their services by leaving garrisons along the northern shores of the Hellespont. In the third generation, they conquered Thrace, and made Adrianople their European metropolis. Before the end of the fourteenth century—scarcely more than a hundred years from the accession of Othman to his father's chieftainship—they were in occupation of Widdin, and had bruised the Hungarian flower of European chivalry in the battle of Nicopolis (1395). Constantinople was now invested on several sides. The Greek empire was now restricted to the mere environs of its proud metropolis, and was superior to its Asiatic foes only by sea, where it was exposed to the insolent rivalry of Venice. The nominal successors of the Caesars became suppliants for protection to countries whom they had despised as outlying barbarians and slave-growers. One of the emperors penetrated even to England, and was entertained on Blackheath by Henry the Fourth. They received from Pope and King expressions of sympathy and promises of aid; but, substantially, they had humbled themselves in vain. The alienation between the Eastern and Western Churches was too complete—the recoil from the enthusiasm which had generated the Crusades, too severe—to permit of new Papal or popular effort against the infidel. He, meanwhile, went on consolidating his power and adding to its instrumentalities. The bravest of the orders of Christian knighthood, instituted for the very purpose of checking Mahometan power, had been suppressed through the jealousies of Christian sovereigns—the successors of Othman instituted that most terrible of military moneries, the Janissaries. Germans and Franks gave to their brother of Byzantium only fair words—his designing neighbour, cunning as fierce, cultivated with the Greeks relations of amity, and was actually permitted to erect a mosque in the city where a Pagan fane had never existed. For a moment, the Othman power utterly disappeared, as beneath a deluge of superior force—but only for a moment. Sultan Bajazet was suddenly made war upon, conquered, and carried into ignominious captivity, by Timour,—familiar to us from the nursery as a monster of Tartar strength and ferocity. The Saljukians seized the opportunity to recover their old dynastic standing—the Greeks took heart again, and ventured on casting back from Europe the badge of foreign domination—even the sons of Bajazet fell to fighting for his empty diadem. Of the latter, the strongest came uppermost, and in a few years Mahomet was again powerful and haughty as his father Bajazet.

There followed thirty years of peacefully consolidating power for the Turks—of continuous decadence for Greece. At length, in 1453, Mahomet the Second laid siege to Constantinople. We will not yield to the temptation of devoting even a sentence to the incidents of that great event. It marks, as by a crash, the boundary between ancient and modern history. But though there was heard through Europe the falling ruin of the fourth monarchy, there was left no chasm in the earth, scarce a vacancy in the air. The Greek Empire had long been little but a name. Its disap-

pearance excited sympathy—as did that of Poland, and chiefly for the same reason; its exiles went up and down Europe, admired and compassionated;—but statesmen felt no break in their circle; the pale of civilization, identical with the pale of the Roman Church, was still inviolate. But it roused to apprehension and vigilance. It was foreseen that the defence of Europe from further aggression from the East, was a matter of universal obligation and interest. The threatened invasion of Italy—so threatened that the Pope prepared to remove the chair of St. Peter across the Alps—was met by the Congress of Mantua, where a muster of 50,000 men was resolved upon. It was then that Hungary earned the title of the "bulwark of Christendom." The prestige of Ottoman invincibility was broken at Belgrade.¹ The intrepid Hunniades rallied volunteers to a holy war of defence. The Knights of Rhodes made triumphant resistance. The great Gonzales headed the Venetian sally into the Archipelago. And the conqueror of Constantinople was fain to turn his arms from the Theiss to Teheran—from the menaced invasion of Italy to the easier conquest of Egypt (1516).

Thus passed seventy years. The end of that period was signalled by the accession of Solymán the Great (1520). This most redoubtable of Sultans turned again the ambition and fanaticism of the East upon Europe—succeeded in expelling the Knights of St. John from their island fortress, conquered Hungary up to Baden, and annexed to the Ottoman Empire, as tributary provinces, the very lands that are now in the occupation of a Northern foe—namely, the Danubian Principalities. He might have marched to Vienna, but that even the Turk knew something of moderation in war, and was easily outwitted in diplomacy. And the reign of that potent element in modern politics was just commencing. It is to this age—the age of the Reformation and of Jesuitism—that we trace the idea of "a balance of power." Francis the First of France seems to have been the author of the idea, whoever invented the phrase. He recognised in the Turkish Empire a new constituent in European policy, and a first-rate one—a possible ally against the overbearing influence of Austria, and an ally that would ensure success. Mercantile relations between the Franks and the Coptic subjects of the Porte, furnished the means of diplomatic intercourse. The example of France was speedily followed by England and Holland. "In truth, at the opening of the seventeenth century, the principal Western States were either at peace with the Porte, or had contracted positive alliances with it." So far as the religious differences of the parties were concerned, the disparity was not without its parallel in those times—Catholics and Protestants frequently fighting shoulder to shoulder. The "ages of faith" had been succeeded by the ages of expediency (not yet expired). The ecclesiastical unity of Europe having been destroyed, there was only the antagonisms of political power to act as centres of cohesion—as the germs of the new social cosmos that has, perhaps, yet to be developed or created. And so little did considerations of religion or humanity mingle with these considerations of policy, that the corsair states forming along the shores of Northern Africa by permission of the Sultan, were engaged by one Christian state to make war upon the ships of another.

But the century that opened thus proudly for the Ottoman power, was destined to inflict upon it humiliation, and to bring in contact with it its probable destroyer. The ineffective sieges of Vienna and Candia, the naval defeats of which Lepanto is the most famous—the consolidation of the German power by the union of Hungary and Austria under one crown—filled up the seventeenth century; when we come in sight of a new actor in the great drama of the Turk, the Greek, and the Slave. We will describe in the language of another,* the rude antecedents of this new and strange figure on the stage, and then, for the present, drop the curtain:—

"About the middle of the ninth century, a short time before the accession of our Alfred the Great, Rurik, one of the Varangian rovers of the Baltic, sailed into the Gulf of Finland, and with the audacity and fortune characteristic of his race, established a Norman dynasty at Novogorod. He presently despatched a step-son to secure the city of Kiev, on the Dnieper, which had formed the southern settlement of the old Slavish population, as Novogorod had formed the northern; and the invaders thus became the recognised lords of a country which was even then called Russia. To the instincts of the new settlers, the wealthy and unwarlike empire of the East was a point of irresistible attraction, and five times within a century were the "Russians" conducted by their new rulers to the siege of Constantinople. The

bulwarks, however, of the Imperial city were proof against the canoes and spears of the barbarians; and the last of these expeditions, in 955, terminated in an event which precluded any repetition of the trial. Through the instrumentality of a princess, the House of Rurik and its subjects received the doctrines of Christianity; and from this time the marauding ambition of the Russians was exchanged for a deep respect towards that State from which they had obtained their religion, their written characters, and many of the usages of civilization. Unfortunately, one of the consequences resulting from the disorders of an irregular and disputed succession was the transfer, about the year 1170, of the seat of Government from Kiev to Vladimir. The former city had been early preferred to Novogorod, on account of its vicinity to the scene of anticipated conquest; and when the relations between its rulers and the Greek emperors had experienced the change to which we have referred, the proximity was still desirable, for the sake of an intercourse which was exercising a highly beneficial though partial influence upon the rising kingdom. But this removal of the grand 'princes' or 'dukes' from so convenient a capital as Kiev, to what is nearly the centre of the present monarchy, completely cut off the Russians from Constantinople and Christendom; and was the first of those occurrences which so singularly retarded the political development of this mighty State. The second was the invasion of the Moguls.

"When, in the middle of the thirteenth century, the Tartars of the Asiatic Highlands burst, for the third time, upon the plains of Europe, they found an easy prey in the disorganized Principalities of Russia. Vladimir, as we have remarked, was the capital of a grand duchy, to which a score of princes, all of the blood of Rurik, owed a nominal allegiance; but so destructive had been the consequences of unsettled successions and repeated partitions, that there was nothing to oppose the inroad or settlement of the Mogul; and the result was the establishment, upon the banks of the Don, of a Tartar khannat, or monarchy, with undisputed supremacy over the ancient princes of the land. The sovereignty of the Horde, however, although complete, was not very actively exerted; and, in the two centuries of dependence which followed, the grand dukes were left at liberty to work out, in the interior of the country, the problem of Russian liberation. Kiev having now been definitely abandoned, the seats of the three leading princes were at Vladimir, Tver, and Moscow; the first of which lines enjoyed the supremacy, until it devolved, in the beginning of the fourteenth century, upon Tver, and, in the course of about fifty years more, upon Moscow. At this point the succession was finally settled in the person of Ivan of Moscow, surnamed Kalita; whose resources were strengthened by the gradual conflux of the population upon his territory, as they retired from the encroachments of the Lithuanians and Poles. His descendants were soon enabled to hold their own not only against these nations, but even against their Tartar lords; and the frame of a kingdom of 'Muscovy' was already formed, when, in 1462, Ivan the Great succeeded to the heritage of his ancestors. So completely by this time had the collateral lines of the royal stock been subordinated to its head, that little more was required for the consolidation of a powerful monarchy than the reduction of some municipal republics, and the subjugation of the now enfeebled horde on the Don. These conditions were soon realized. In 1481, Ivan, assuming the title of Czar, announced himself as an independent Sovereign to the states of Christendom;—and the outline of an Empire of Russia appeared to be formed."

Mr. GEORGE DAWSON, the lecturer, and minister of the Church of the Saviour, Birmingham, tendered his resignation of his pastoral functions on Monday evening week, in fulfilment of his self-imposed pledge in case the issue of the Baroness Von Beck trial should be adverse to the defendants. The congregation passed a vote of confidence in the purity of Mr. Dawson's motives in the affair,—entreated him to withdraw his resignation, which he did,—and raised nearly £500, the amount of his share of costs, &c. There were about 2,000 persons present at the meeting held on the occasion, who took tea in the church. It was stated that there were several churches in the district founded on similar principles.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.—The mortality of London has exhibited little variation during the last four weeks. In the week that ended on Saturday the number of deaths registered was 984. In comparing the results of the last two weeks as regards fatal diseases it will be seen that while tubercular diseases and diseases of the heart continue of the same amount, and diseases of the nervous system have declined from 119 to 89, those of the respiratory organs from 97 to 77, the epidemic class has risen from 279 to 320. Typhus, which rose in the two weeks from 42 to 60, has partly contributed to the increase of the last-mentioned class, but the principal cause is diarrhoea, which continues to grow in activity. This complaint, which numbered in four previous weeks 54, 73, 81, 110 cases, rose last week to 139; and cholera, registered under various designations, "English," "infantile," and in one instance "Asiatic," exhibits a still more rapid augmentation, for in the preceding week the number was only 4, last week it was 19. Two or three of these 19 cases appear to have been of violent character and short duration; 16 occurred to children, nearly all very young, and 3 to persons of advanced years. Last week the births of 709 boys and 752 girls, in all, 461 children, were registered in London. The average number in eight corresponding weeks of these years 1845-52 was 1,351. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 30.072 in. The reading of the barometer decreased from 30.06 in. at the beginning of the week to 30.03 in. by 10 a.m. on the 7th; increased to 30.18 in. by 9 a.m. on the 10th; and decreased to 29.97 in. by the end of the week. The variations of reading during the week have been usually small. The mean temperature of the week was 61.2 degrees, which is slightly below the average of the same week in thirty-eight years. The mean difference between the dew-point temperature and air temperature was 8.6 degrees. The wind blew for the most part from the north-east.

THE REVIEW OF THE FLEET.

(By a Landman.)

Being at Southampton last week, and having already had two opportunities of passing through the fleet at Spithead in excursion steamers round the Isle of Wight, we hastened like many thousands more to avail ourselves of the chance of witnessing the grand naval demonstration of Thursday last. On Wednesday that rising sea-port was in a hubbub of excitement, and people were hurrying to and fro to secure the limited accommodation which offered for witnessing the grand spectacle of the morrow. The docks and the High-street were especially centres of excitement. Tickets on board the steamers, cutters, yachts, and other craft announced to sail had been eagerly purchased the day before, and the late-comers and waverers found to their dismay that they could only be procured by paying a high premium—in many instances at an advance of 200, 300, and even 400 per cent. upon the original price; and we heard one steam-boat proprietor lament that by having let several boats early at a low charge he had lost the opportunity of netting £200 more than he had done. With no little difficulty we succeeded in procuring a passage on board one of the island steamers, and retired to rest congratulating ourselves upon our good luck.

On Thursday morning, as early as six o'clock, Southampton was all astir; and the population hurried down to the water-side—some to witness the scene of bustle in the docks and on the pier, and others to make use of the envied passports to Spithead. At half-past 6, a dozen steamers were assembled around the pier, and our little vessel, the "Ruby," was already filled by a crowded and miscellaneous company, eagerly securing stowage-room for themselves and hampers. At seven the steamer was unmoored, and proceeded rapidly down Southampton Water, under a cloudy sky, but with an invigorating breeze, which gave promise of a clearer firmament by-and-by. Of course, speculation upon the great event of the day was rife, and much exultation was expressed at the glories of England's wooden walls. France rather than Russia seemed to provoke the combative tendencies of our neighbours; and one sagacious gentleman announced as a secret, that Louis Napoleon, whose ubiquity was described as rivaling that of Haroun al Raschid, was seen in one of the trains from London to Portsmouth on the preceding day. Another victim of last year's panic was confident of the Emperor's determination to make a descent upon the shores of Albion, and dwelt upon the ease with which he could land 50,000 men, and run his steamers ashore on various parts of the coast to effect that object. The familiar arguments urged against such a mad enterprise, such as the cutting off of the means of retreat, the certain ruin it would bring upon the invaders, the cordial spirit of co-operation recently exhibited by Louis Napoleon, and the ease with which a country intersected by hedges might be defended by a small body of men, were of no avail. Our panic-stricken friend knew that the Emperor of the French had many allies in this country, who went about preaching peace—a sentiment which appeared to receive general belief, and placed us in the enviable position of a spy. This cut oblique of course stopped our tongue, and we satisfied ourselves with watching silently the moving panorama of shores and vessels past which we glided, and observing the increasing brightness of the eastern horizon, throwing into relief numberless fairy-like spars and sails, and heralding the speedy victory of the god of day.

At Cowes, our already crowded little steamer was reinforced by about another hundred excursionists, who found little more than standing room. Soon after nine o'clock, the leviathan war-ships of Spithead became distinctly visible, and shortly after the acid dispersed and left an unclouded sky. From all points were to be seen craft of every kind—the steamer, schooner, yacht, cutter, pilot-boat, and row-boat—converging upon Spithead. A little a-head was the vast hull of the "Thames," West India steamer, crowded with the directors and friends, who had come down from London the previous evening. Soon, the Peninsular screw-ship, "Cadiz," appeared upon the scene, with various officials from Southampton on board. Nearly two hours were spent in steaming round the majestic fleet, in watching the movements of the countless throng of steamers, yachts, and boats—many already far out towards sea—and in examining in detail the crowded harbour of Portsmouth, with the background of human beings occupying every available spot. A more animating spectacle can scarcely be imagined by the liveliest imagination. The brightness of the sun, the blue waters of the Solent, and the ever-changing aspect of the scene, gave it continual life and freshness, and pleasantly occupied the intervening time.

Meanwhile, the great fleet of twenty-five vessels, around which hovered the gay throng of excursion boats, crowded to their paddle-boxes, lay quietly at their mooring, or rather hove short, ever and anon sending forth puffs of white steam, and occasionally exhibiting groups of curious officers watching the lively scene. As time waned, several Government steamers left Portsmouth Harbour, and took up their position. The

* "The Turks and Christendom." Reprinted from the "Edinburgh Review." Longman and Co.

"Black Eagle," Admiralty yacht, conveyed "my Lords," the "Stromboli," the members of the House of Peers, while the Commons were accommodated on board the "Bulldog." The "Gorgon" steamer was set apart for the Press; and the elegant little "Fairy," the tender to the Royal yacht, had on board the Prince of Prussia, and the Russian Princesses. Scarcely less conspicuous was a strangely-shaped American yacht, sent over to compete at the Ryde Regatta with her English sisters. Her sailing qualities excited much admiration.

Expectation was now on tiptoe. The flag at Osborne House was reported to be down by those whose sight was aided by good glasses. Shortly afterwards, the "Victoria and Albert," bearing the Queen and Prince Consort, with some of the Royal children, the Duke of Cambridge, and various officials, was seen steering smartly through the crowded sea, and bearing down to the "Duke of Wellington." At this moment the signal to fire the royal salute was hoisted on board the mighty flag-ship. Peal after peal of thunder rent the air, as each succeeding flash darted from the sides of the war-steamers, and anon Spithead, with its dense mass of vessels, was shrouded in a pall of white vapour, which gradually swept away to the westward, exhibiting the most picturesque effects, as one after another the dark hulls of the fleet emerged into view. The scene was strikingly grand, yet somewhat sad withal. In the wake of the Royal yacht came bounding on the "Vivid" and the "Elfin" and the "Fairy." As the Queen passed the Prussian frigate "Gefion," it dressed yards and fired a salute. The "Victoria and Albert" then steamed slowly round the "Duke of Wellington;" the Prince of Prussia and the Russian ladies left the "Fairy" for the Queen's yacht; the barge of the latter was lowered, and the Queen, leading a brilliant company, ascended the tall sides of Admiral Cochrane's flag-ship, and was shortly afterwards visible on the stern-gallery. At this period the attendant steamers and yachts crowded around the "Wellington." Our own little vessel was scarcely a cable's-length from the centre of attraction, and the Queen and her guests remained some minutes surveying with evident interest the imposing spectacle before her, and receiving the hearty cheers of her loyal subjects as they passed the stern of the flag-ship. She remained some time on board, and then returned to the Royal yacht.

The command to weigh was given; and, gradually assuming the following order, escorted by innumerable private steamers and yachts, the fleet put to sea. The "Queen" led the way; the "Victoria and Albert" taking its position between the two divisions of the fleet, but slightly in advance:—

Port or Lee Division.	Starboard or Weather Division.
Agamemnon.	Duke of Wellington.
Hogue.	Blenheim.
Ajax.	Edinburgh.
Arrogant.	Imperieuse.
Tribune.	Highflyer.
Desperate.	Odin.
Encounter.	Leopard.
Sidon.	Valorous.
Vesuvius.	Terrible.

In this order, slowly and majestically the two divisions glided down to the Nab. So perfectly was the whole pageant executed, that the signals of the leading ship regulated the speed with precision, ordering them to go two, three, or four knots an hour, from time to time; and soon the thousands collected on the cliffs of the Isle of Wight lost sight of the squadron. The stately advance of the mighty steamers, moving with so much ease through the water, without any apparent motive power, and with only a few wreathes of light smoke issuing from their funnels, excited universal admiration amongst the spectators. The grand procession occupied much time in its outward course, and afforded ample opportunity to survey the undulating scenery of the beautiful island, and inhale the fresh sea breeze which blew from the east. The blue waters heaved and tossed with agitation as the fleet passed, and sparkled beneath the noontide sun. Onward sped the fleet, and soon after passing the Nab the roll of the tide became more perceptible. Our little steamer, with its heavy freight all on deck, and lining the paddle-box and bridge, pitched and tossed, and drove the colour from many a face unaccustomed to life on the wave. Many a hearty looking man, to say nothing of the fair sex, surrendered to the force of circumstances, and no doubt wished himself far away from the disquieting scene. But it was too late to repent. The Isle of Wight gradually receded from view, and the "Ruby" steamed far a-head of the squadron, and made haste to bear down upon the tiny sails dimly visible above the horizon, which betokened the approach of the "enemy." Between two and three hours were thus passed in steaming forward, heaving to, and watching the advance respectively of the screw and sailing fleet in battle-array. For a description of the evolutions of the squadron at this time, we must draw upon a more experienced pen:—

A few miles below the Nab the signal was given to form line abreast, which the ships did at cable length from each other, and with magnificent effect. Some idea of their appearance in this position may be formed from the fact that the line extended about three miles from end to end. Fancy, therefore, looking along or fronting it. To the advance of the steam-fleet in this order the looming forms of three line-of-battle ships, that gradually grew more distinct and formidable in the

offing, added a fine effect. They had been very conspicuous for some time before the Royal yacht appeared to have found them out, but at length she signalled three strange sail in sight south-east, and thereupon the Admiral makes signal, "All take course together to the south-west." The strange sail wore grandly while this order was obeyed, the drums beat to quarters, the hammocks were taken down from their position on the bulwarks, port-holes were thrown open, and the ships, now turning their broadsides to the enemy, formed in line of battle, and signalled the demand. No reply was made, though one could by a telescope very easily distinguish Admiral Fanshawe's flag flying at the mizen of the "Prince Regent," which led the way under a cloud of canvas. She was followed by the "Queen" and "London," also under a press of sail; while the "Barracouta," "Amphion," "Vulture," and "Driver" steamers attended them as they bore down. The "Prince Regent" fired twice in approaching, as if to try the range, but beyond this there was nothing to distract attention from the contrast which the sailing-vessels presented to their steam rivals.

Then the fleet opened their broadsides upon them; and the cannonade, taking up from ship to ship, spread along the line with an energy and rapidity quite astounding while it lasted; and a fine fresh sea-breeze rolling away the immense volumes of smoke to leeward, enabled the spectators almost uninterruptedly to mark the splendour of the spectacle. The deep bass of the sixty-eight and eighty-four pounders, chiming in at intervals with the sharper roar of the lighter guns, could be readily distinguished; and the observer could even note how these tremendous engines of destruction hurled forth a more projected and larger mass of flame and smoke into the wind's eye. Along the whole line of battle, nearly three miles long, the cannonading was kept up for many minutes with a fury which it is quite impossible to convey any idea of in words.

The enemy had replied vigorously at the outset to the fire of the fleet, and this was sustained for some time; but at last the "Prince Regent," the "Queen," and "London," began to slacken their fire. When the firing had ceased, and the great "war-cloud" formed by it had swept completely away, the signal was given to "chase to the south;" and in this direction the whole fleet proceeded at full steaming speed. The movement was only continued long enough to make a fair display of the superiority of the "Imperieuse," the "Agamemnon," and the "Duke of Wellington" screws. These would have beaten all the rest of the fleet, and seem to establish the inferiority of the paddle-wheel construction to their own, not only for fighting, but even for speed.

Our little steamer occupied an excellent position during the fight, close under the bows of the "Queen," whose heavy guns shook us to our centre. Being not far distant from the steamer which contained the members of the Legislature we seemed placed between the two fires, and had an excellent opportunity of witnessing the appalling cannonade. As each ship emitted its flashes of fire, the white smoke, made almost transparent by the blazing sun, curled slowly and gracefully around its sides and masts, forming a picture of magical beauty, until, as the vapour closed in and blew to leeward, one after another of the opposite squadron disappeared from view, and then slowly reappeared in a dim mist. We could scarcely believe ourselves some ten miles distant from land, so teeming with life was every part of the sea as far as the eye could reach.

The crashing cannonade continued for nearly a quarter of an hour, when the firing ceased, and the enemy, maimed and wounded and crippled, was understood to be defeated. The "Amphion" and the "Admiral" imitated the effects of an action most admirably by letting sheets and tacks fly, hauling their yards out of trim, and letting down the yards on the caps, the former particularly contributing to this picturesque effect with remarkable skill. The whole fleet then steered south-east till 4.25, when a "race" homewards took place, in which the "Duke of Wellington" and "Agamemnon" greatly distinguished themselves, and gave the Royal yacht as much as she could do to diminish her distance from them. The quiet smoothness and celerity with which the "Duke" moved through the water astonished every beholder, but in the end she was passed by the "Agamemnon." At 4.45 Bembridge Light was passed, and the fleet proceeded in order to their former moorings.

The spectacle of the return was heightened by the three men of war with all their sails spread—objects of unequalled beauty, but lagging far behind their less imposing but more effective screw consorts. Their inferiority as engines of war was felt by all, and the review of Thursday has probably sealed the fate of the sailing man-of-war. Henceforth steam reigns triumphant. The eye was never tired of ranging over the moving panorama which stood out before us, the effect of which was softened by a declining sun. Each screw ship of war seemed to form the centre of a group of smaller vessels, towering above them in quiet majesty, and forming an unbroken line for miles. The copious volumes of smoke which now issued from them brought out into strong relief the white sails of the countless yachts which were beating homewards, and gave the scene an aspect not unlike that of a vast manufacturing city.

The "Ruby" was speeding onwards towards the northern shore of the island, when it was rumoured that something further was in store. Amid cheers her head was once more turned to Portsmouth harbour. On our arrival we found symptoms of activity. There was to be a gun-boat attack:—

At half-past six o'clock the Admiral made signal for the boats of the squadron to attack an enemy to leeward. (The hostile force was represented by the "Magicienne" and the "Vulture" steamers, which took

up a position within a mile of the Southsea beach.) The rapidity with which the huge launches were cleared away, raised over the side, and lowered into the water, must have surprised those who had not before witnessed the admirable perfection to which the boat service of our navy has been brought. In a few minutes each vessel had its launch floating by its side, a carronade (a short, serviceable gun, of heavy metal) on its slide in the bow, and then poured into her its stream of seamen, marines, and marine artillery. With twenty-four oars, double-banked, the marines seated aft, the officer in command standing bolt-up in the stern sheets, with the yoke lines in his hand, and the jack floating from the tall flag-staff in the stern, each boat was a beautiful object in itself, and formed an engine of war, so to speak, by no means despicable, having all the appliances of attack, defence, and retreat concentrated in a very short compass. A few minutes more, and the words "Give way," sent from the sides of the squadron a flotilla of enormous force and power. The boats might be seen advancing with great velocity from the line of ships, swept along by the long, powerful pull of the stalwart oarsmen, and converging as they advanced in two divisions—one for each of the devoted enemy. In an instant more the line of boats vomited forth a flood of fire and smoke. The carronades of the launches, served with great quickness, sounded a rolling bass of thunder to the smart sharp rattle of the musketry; and the irregular nature of the firing, at one time bursting into a simultaneous roar as the metal of boats and ships spoke in awful unison together, and now subsiding into the discharge of a single gun, diversified the tumult of the uproar. Still more launches kept coming from the fleet, and opened fire as they formed their divisions, the marines all loading and firing as if for life, and the sailors pulling with the regularity of machinery, till a loud ringing cheer—such a joyous burst of exultation that one might imagine the gallant fellows had won a new Trafalgar—proclaimed their victory over the enemy, and the firing was over.

The scene at the close is thus described:—

As the wind slowly rolled the clouds to leeward of the flotilla, bringing into view boat after boat, and the hulls of the steamers, the *coup d'œil* was one which no language can convey, for it was instinct with motion, teeming with energetic life. The boats were returning to their respective ships, from which the signal of recall had been hoisted, or with oars aloft were lying-to off the late "enemy;" on the white beach at Southsea, as far as the eye could reach, thousands of people were gathered in full enjoyment of the spectacle; every height—every hillock—the fortifications, the tops of houses—any and every place, in fact, from which a view of Spithead could be had, were black with a swarm of human beings. On the other side, with the aid of a glass, it could be perceived that the whole population had poured down to the shores of the Isle of Wight, and the pier at Ryde and the hills towards the seaside were covered with men, women, and children. The well-known form of their sovereign was seen on the deck of her floating palace; and gentlemanly yachts veiled their topsails as they came near, and ungentelemanly ones stood too close in, and became objects of universal abhorrence, for the time being, to many thousands of people. Far away to the east a thick black background of coal smoke, left behind by the steamers, rested on the horizon, and brought out in fine relief the snowy canvass of the hundreds of yachts which were stealing up to their moorings. The slower steamers and men-of-war, with company on board, came hustling through them, each with a long dark trail in the air behind it, and, in the centre of the picture, Admiral Fanshawe's squadron, with every stitch of canvas that could be set, except studding-sails, bore down majestically in line between the port and starboard divisions of its late assailants.

Thus ended the grand review. Our little steamer hastened across to Cowes, and was shortly passed by the "Victoria and Albert," on whose paddle-box was visible the Prince of Wales, dressed in sailor's costume. We gave a parting cheer to the Royal yacht, which was soon seen coming to anchor off Osborne. The assiduity of the captain of the "Ruby" in gratifying the wishes of his passengers was acknowledged by a liberal subscription. After leaving a portion of the live cargo at Cowes, we proceeded rapidly up Southampton Water, passing not a few sailing craft fated to spend the night in the Solent. The pier was reached about ten o'clock, after a lengthened and excited trip of fourteen hours' duration.

In spite of the grandeur of the day's spectacle—in which some seventy steamers, and, probably, a thousand vessels of all kinds assisted—it was impossible to avoid at times a feeling of sadness in the reflection that this vast display of human ingenuity and scientific appliances bespoke the combative and destructive tendency of human nature. There was no room for triumph. In 1851 was celebrated the festival of industry, when England rejoiced in the victories of peace, and the resources of human power and skill were brought together as an omen of coming fraternity. 1853 finds us glorying in our armaments, the use of which inevitably carry with it devastation and woe. May they never be called into action; never become more than an imposing pageant; never resuscitate the hateful war-spirit in our midst!

The dynamics of the force are brought out strongly in a concise description by the *Times*:—

There were employed 1,076 guns, the power of 9,680 horses (nominally, but in reality nearly double that amount), 40,207 tons of shipping, and ships' companies that should altogether have amounted to 10,428 hands, although the actual numbers probably fell short of that by 1,000. The fleet thus comprised about the same number of men as are encamped at Chobham, only that, instead of being distributed in tents stretching over two miles of heath, they are cooped up in 25 ships-of-war, 13 of which are screw steamers, 9 paddlewheel, and 3 sailing ships-of-the-line. The total steam-power employed, being stated at about half its actual value, probably represents a larger horse-power than all the cavalry regiments in the service put together, and when the natur-

of this modern agent is considered, and its adaptability for the purposes of naval warfare, the contrast which it illustrates becomes still more formidable. . . . Thus, by its floating batteries of the heaviest description, and by the power of steam to move them rapidly into any position that may be required, the British navy has now become the grandest concentration of force for destructive purposes that can well be conceived.

Through the Admiralty Board the Queen has expressed her formal approbation of the exemplary conduct of the fleet on this occasion:—

Each in his respective station was anxious to do his duty well, and success was the certain consequence.

Her Majesty observed with great satisfaction those effects of order and discipline which never fail to sustain the honour of the flag, and offer pledges of the undiminished power of the British navy.

The Queen received, also, with peculiar pleasure, the hearty proof of good-will and attachment to her person and her family, which mingled grateful feelings with proud recollections, and which added happiness to conscious strength in witnessing the evolutions of such a fleet, ready to defend the power of the Crown and the independence of the nation.

The following table shows the number and power of the fleet engaged on Thursday:—

	Guns.	Men.	Horse-power.	Tonnage.
Duke of Wellington, screw, Capt. H. D. Martin, C.B., bearing the flag of the Commander-in-Chief, Vice-Admiral Sir T. J. Cochrane, K.C.B.	131	1,100	780	3,750
Agamemnon, screw, Capt. Sir T. Maitland, C.B., bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Corry	91	820	550	3,074
Queen, Captain Mitchell	113	970	—	3,083
Prince Regent, Captain Hutton . .	90	820	—	2,613
London, Captain Eden	90	820	—	2,598
Blenheim, screw, Captain Henderson, C.B.	60	500	450	1,474
Hogue, screw, Captain W. Ramsay .	60	500	450	1,750
Ajax, screw, Captain Quin	58	250	450	1,761
Edinburgh, screw, gunnery-ship, tender to Excellent, Capt. R. S. Hewlett	58	270	350	1,726
Imperieuse, screw, Captain Watson .	51	485	350	2,147
Arrogant, screw, Capt. Fremantle .	46	450	360	1,876
Amphion, screw, Captain A. C. Key .	34	300	300	1,474
Tribune, screw, Captain Hon. S. T. Carver	30	—	300	1,054
Sidon, paddle, Captain Goldsmith .	22	300	560	1,328
Terrible, paddle, Capt. McCleverty .	21	300	800	1,847
Highflyer, screw, Captain Moore . .	21	250	250	1,153
Magicienne, paddle, Capt. T. Fisher .	16	200	400	1,255
Valorous, paddle, Captain C. H. M. Buckle	16	300	400	1,253
Odin, paddle, Captain Francis Scott .	16	270	500	1,310
Encounter, screw, Captain O'Callaghan	14	175	360	906
Leopard, paddle, Captain George Giffard	12	240	560	1,412
Desperate, screw, Capt. Chambers . .	8	172	400	1,100
Vulture, paddle, Capt. F. H. Glasbe .	6	200	470	1,192
Vesuvius, paddle, Comdr. Wilson . .	6	160	280	916
Barracouta, paddle, Com. Parker . .	6	160	300	1,048

LIFE AT MELBOURNE. (From the Times.)

Our letters from Australia bring a singular confirmation of the warnings which we have from time to time, but always in vain, addressed to parents and friends, who were sending forth persons utterly unprepared to encounter the difficulties of a new country on the inhospitable shores of Port Phillip. We have pointed out, till we have become weary of repeating the homily, that what is wanted in that very practical and material land is not literary talent or scientific ability, gentlemanlike manners or mental cultivation, a good address or a good style, but strong arms and rough hands, well inured to labour and hardship. We have shown that the wealth of the country had so suddenly and so enormously outrun its fixed capital that the whole struggle of the colony would be for years to come to supply those comforts and necessities of life which gold cannot buy nor affluence itself secure. We find a Melbourne paper, with an earnestness which does it infinite honour, exhorting gentlemen and ladies to throw off at once the pride of a condition they can no longer support, to bow to the necessity of the times, and to seek menial employment at the present rate of wages in whatever capacity they may be fortunate enough to obtain it. With the same earnestness we find this same paper admonishing the employers of labour not to reject, as they are disposed to do, the services of men and women superior to themselves in education and manners. A man may be a good groom, although he has the misfortune to understand the differential calculus, and a lady is not the worse housemaid because she can play the guitar. Extreme modesty is not a prevailing fault among the inhabitants of new colonies; but we can imagine an old convict rather embarrassed by finding that he has engaged a "senior optime" for his valet, and a maid of all work a little disconcerted at being assisted in her toilette by the fair hands of a baronet's daughter. Against this modesty a Melbourne journal exhorts them to struggle, and we doubt not they will do so successfully; nay, before long we can imagine that people will advertise for a footman in the same form as Mr. Squeers did for an usher—"a Master of Arts will be preferred." We only hope that those who, seduced by the glitter of gold and dazzled by the prospects of enormous wealth, are about to venture on the lottery of Australian life, without clearly setting before themselves its blanks as well as its prizes, may read these observations, and learn that, except for those who carry with them capital, considerable personal strength, or skill in some mechanical trade, Australia offers but a melancholy choice of employment, and but a distant prospect of future reward.

No better proof of the inaptitude of a great number of colonists for the career on which they have entered can be found than that which is afforded by the melancholy streets and alleys of Canvas-town. Possessing a population of eight thousand souls, this place exhibits all the dirt, all the squalor, and all the grotesque misery, of the oldest and most poorly inhabited quarters of ancient cities, together with repulsive features entirely its own. Every tent has something to sell, and that something often ludicrously and miserably incongruous with the present position of its owner. At one place you meet with a piano-forte, the last relic of some happy home deserted for the wild dreams of fairy gold; at

another, a few Greek or Latin books, the last treasure of a scholar, which nothing but the direst necessity could induce him to part with; these memorials of another and more refined state of existence being blended with other objects which tell equally forcibly of the present. Rickety bedsteads, discoloured bedding, here a rusty fryingpan, there a battered chest of drawers, ragged curtains, mildewed finery, spread their attractions to the passer-by. In these tents burrow some eight thousand people, who have either not had the heart to confront the rough exigencies of the new life which they have chosen, or which has been chosen for them, or who have returned from the struggle unsuccessful, broken in heart, in health, and in spirit. It is the seaboard at the entrance of this new world, on which the tide has thrown and piled up the seaweed, to moulder and perish between the land and the water. While the "boats" at the neighbouring inn is in the enjoyment of a comfortable income of £1,600 a year, while the cabmen will not stir under a guinea a mile, while every one who can and will work may make almost any terms he pleases with his employer, here is this wretched mass of misplaced talents, knowledge, and accomplishments pining away in poverty, in idleness, and in want, dividing its aspirations between the gold-fields, in pursuit of which it came, and the home which it has left, till it squanders in hopeless inaction its energies and resources, and ends by being incapable of reaching either the one or the other; and yet, probably, there is not one of all these miserable outcasts who had not been warned against the very fate that has overtaken him—who had not been told that Australia was a land of work, and that those who would eat bread there must eat it in the sweat of their brow.

Law, Police, and Assize.

The opinions of the Judges on the questions submitted to them arising out of the famous trial connected with the Bridgewater property, devised on condition that the heir obtained a peerage, were submitted to the House of Lords on Friday. Eight judges were of opinion that the condition was valid, three that it was invalid; that is, the majority thought that the property should go in accordance with the Duke's will. Their lordships took time to consider.

At the Wiltshire Assizes, held at Devizes, Thomas Simmonds was convicted of the manslaughter of his wife. At a haymaking supper near Wootton Bassett, the prisoner drank freely; on their way home he beat his wife, and threw her into a canal; but she was pulled out by other persons. At home, he again attacked the poor woman, who was very far advanced in pregnancy; by a blow or a kick he ruptured a large blood-vessel, and his victim bled to death. Mr. Justice Talfourd pronounced this "the most aggravated case of manslaughter he had ever known." Sentence, twenty years' transportation.

At Lancaster Assizes, Richard Pedder, a rough-looking man of fifty, has been convicted of murdering his wife. The woman died from a gun-shot wound in the face; and the prisoner himself said, "I've killed our Bot." The jury recommended the culprit to mercy, but did not seem able clearly to express their reason for doing it: the motive for the murder was, from the evidence adduced, certainly unaccountable.

At the recent Ashenden Petty Sessions there was not a single case for hearing; and the company consisted of three magistrates, their clerk, and a reporter only. A maiden session at Ashenden is an evidence of the improved state of things in that division of Buckinghamshire. A few years since, when the Duke of Buckingham rigidly preserved game on the Wotton estate, of which Ashenden forms a portion, there were frequently as many as a dozen game-law charges to dispose of, and also a number of other cases.

At the Mansion House, on Tuesday, Mr. Clarkson, on the part of the Directors of the East India Company, obtained a summons calling upon Mr. Wilkinson, brother of the M.P. for Lambeth, and a stockbroker, to answer a charge of misdemeanour, for having been concerned in a negotiation for an office in the gift of the East India Company. The case is that lately alluded to in the House of Commons by Mr. Bright. Mr. Clarkson acknowledged, that when Mr. Wilkinson found that the negotiation had for its object the payment of a sum of money, when the oath or declaration, or both, came to be laid before him, which it became necessary for him to make upon the subject-matter of that office, he at once hesitated—and, "indeed, I think I ought to say, refused any further to participate in that negotiation." But the directors were determined to get at the real culprit. Mr. Wilkinson, M.P., examined, said that the office in question was for his nephew, but the hon. member distinctly refused to give the name of the person who offered conditionally to procure the appointment. Mr. Wilkinson further stated, that his brother, Mr. Norman Wilkinson, having communicated to another friend of his the circumstances of his being in treaty for the appointment in question, that other friend informed him that he was doing an illegal act; that he would have to sign a declaration at the India House that he had given no consideration whatever for such an appointment, upon which he had withdrawn from the negotiation, and declined to have anything further to do in the matter.

Several cab cases have been decided in the Police Courts during the past week. Mr. Shaw refused to pay a cabman sixpence additional for the time he was kept waiting at a door. The cabman ascertained by a clock opposite that the time was a quarter of an hour; but Mr. Shaw was "sure" it was only ten minutes, and said that the cabman could not see the clock. The magistrate himself testified that the cabman could see the clock. He had to pay, in added fare, and costs for two summonses (the first not being attended to), 10s. 6d., a round sum for refusing to pay what was fair.—A gentleman drove from King William-street, London Bridge, to the London and Brighton Railway terminus, which is considerably less than a mile, and handed the driver 6d. The latter looked at the coin

with disdain, saying, that was not his fare, he must have 6d. more. It was paid. At the Southwark Court he has been fined 20s. penalty, with 2s. costs, and 6d. as the extra fare. The money was immediately paid by his master.—Unnecessary expense may be incurred from a want of forethought upon the part of passengers. Four friends were on their way to a railway station, and when within a mile of it they hailed a cab, and all four got in. Arrived at the station the question was, "How much?" "One and six," says cabbie. "How can that be? It is within the mile." "Yes," was the reply, "and I charge you 6d. fare for two persons, and 6d. each person extra, 'cording to the fact. You might have had two cabs, and two on you gone in each cab, and then it would only have cost you a shilling the lot." The eightpence was paid.

Joseph Mattenstein, an officer in the Hungarian army, whom Kossuth treated with kindness on account of his bravery, has been accused of forging documents testifying to his own character, and of fraud, in making false representations to Lord Dudley Stuart and others. He has been remanded for further examination.

Court, Personal, and Political News.

The Queen and Royal family will remain at Osborne House till the birthday of Prince Albert, the 26th inst., which of late years has been celebrated at the marine residence of the Prince and his Royal consort. On Saturday, the 27th, the Court will depart for Ireland, but the Queen will not enter Dublin until Monday, the 29th instant. Her Majesty will be attended by the Duke of Newcastle, one of the principal Secretaries of State, and by the Lord Chamberlain, the Marquis of Breadalbane. The Queen will remain at the Vice-regal Lodge till the end of the week, when she will proceed on her annual visit, *via* Liverpool and Preston, to the retirement of her Highland home.

The annual whitebait dinner of the Cabinet, previous to the prorogation of Parliament, took place on Saturday, at the Trafalgar, Greenwich.

The *Morning Advertiser* has some gossip respecting probable Ministerial changes, to the effect that Lord Dalhousie will immediately resign, and the Duke of Newcastle succeed to the Governor-Generalship of India; that Sir W. Molesworth will take the Colonial department, and Sir George Grey or Sir B. Hall the Chief Commissionership of Public Works.

The death of the Earl of Warwick, and the consequent elevation of Lord Brooke to the peerage, places the gift of a Knighthood of the Thistle in the hands of Ministers, and creates a vacancy in the representation of South Warwickshire. The deceased Lord Warwick was in his 75th year when he died, on Wednesday, at Warwick Castle.

The King of Prussia has granted the great gold medal for science to M. Leoni Levi, for his work on the Commercial Law of the World. The medal has on one side the effigy of the King, surrounded by the emblems of Religion, Law, Plenty, and Justice; on the other side, the chariot of the Sun traversing the ecliptic, emblematic of the diffusion of knowledge.

On Thursday last the Duke de Brabant and the Comte de Flandre landed at Ramsgate from Ostend, on a visit to the ex-Queen of the French, and immediately proceeded to the Royal Hotel, at which the ex-Queen and the whole of the French ex-Royal family now in England are assembled.

In consequence of the shelving of the Irish land bills by the House of Lords the Tenant League have recommenced proceedings. The committee of that body were to meet yesterday to re-organize this agitation. Had those bills become law in the shape in which they passed the House of Commons, or even with some slight modification, any further agitation of the subject in Ireland would have been scarcely possible.

Two Irish elections are pending. The vacant seat for the city of Cork, in consequence of Mr. Serjeant Murphy's appointment, is contested by Mr. Beamish, a Liberal, recommended by the retiring member, and Colonel Chatterton, the Tory candidate at the last general election. The nomination takes place to-day.—Mr. J. F. Maguire, M.P. for Dungarvon, having consented to resign his seat on the close of the session, on condition that Mr. Edmond O'Flaherty, his opponent at the late election, should withdraw his petition against his return, and that they should thus fight the battle over again at the hustings, instead of entrusting their fate to a committee of the House of Commons, has addressed his constituents previous to his accepting the Chiltern Hundreds. Mr. Maguire appeals to the services which he has rendered the popular cause during the session, and seems to have a tolerably fair chance of getting his seat back again. The new writ was moved on Friday.

Mr. Evelyn Shirley, a supporter of "our venerated institutions in Church and State," is the only candidate for South Warwickshire, in place of Lord Brooke. There is not likely to be any opposition. There has also been a vacancy for South Staffordshire, in consequence of Major-General Anson's appointment to the command of the troops in the Bengal Presidency. The Hon. E. R. Littleton was on Monday returned without opposition. There are also vacancies for Stamford—Mr. Herries having accepted the Chiltern Hundreds—and for Clitheroe, by the unseating of Mr. Boyd.

Once more Mr. Whalley has been unseated for Peterborough, by a Parliamentary committee, on the ground that having been found guilty of treating at the preceding election, he was disqualified from being a candidate. Mr. Thomson Hankey has been declared seated in his place.

Mr. Jeffreys Taylor, well known for his somewhat extended literary labours, died at Broadstairs, on the

8th inst., in the 61st year of his age. Without being a poet (says the *Patriot*), much of the pure poetic feeling is displayed in his writings, together with a nice tact in the exhibition of character, much humour, and often wit. Among those of his works most readily called to mind, are, "The Little Historians," "Ralph Richards, the Miser," "Incidents of the Apostolic Age," "Old English Sayings," "Æsop in Rhyme," "Cottage Traditions," "The Young Islanders," both works of great pathos and beauty; "A Glance at the Globe," and "The Family Bible." While passing this latter volume through the press, in July, 1852, he was laid aside by a stroke of paralysis, under which he remained entirely disabled to the moment of his death; the concluding revision, therefore, of this work was completed by his brother, Mr. Isaac Taylor, who also furnished it with an explanatory preface. An inventive mechanical genius, would, it is thought, have given him some standing, had opportunities offered in that direction.

Mr. Fitzroy, to whom the public are indebted for the substantial benefits of the Hackney Carriage Act, and several other useful measures of domestic legislation, has been obliged, we regret to hear, to leave London for the benefit of his health. His medical advisers entertain confident expectations that he will speedily be able to resume his duties at the Home Office.—*Morning Chronicle*.

Dr. James Forbes, Physician to the Queen, and Dr. Bardsley, of Manchester, have received the honour of knighthood.

The Earl of Ellesmere, who went out to represent this country at the opening of the New York Great Exhibition, is expected home in a day or two.

It is currently reported in political circles, that Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart., M.P., will be the chief Government officer in the East India Direction, under the provisions of the new bill.

A new English expedition for the exploration of the Niger is contemplated. It will be directed to the promotion of civilization in Africa, and the opening up of new sources of commerce.

The Grand Duchess Catherine of Russia, and her husband, the Duke George of Mecklenburg Strelitz, visited Oxford on Tuesday in last week, and on Monday occupied the Queen's box at the Italian Opera.

At a meeting of members of Parliament and others, convened by Mr. Oliveira, M.P., and held at Fendall's Hotel, on Wednesday, it was resolved to appoint a committee for obtaining a reduction of the duty on Foreign and Colonial wines. The committee will sit during the recess, and act as a kind of council to Mr. Oliveira, who manages the wine-duty question in the House of Commons.

The committee appointed to consider the case of Lieutenant Engledue, dismissed for disobeying orders, and restored by the Derby Admiralty, have reported that they do not consider his restoration a judicious proceeding.

The vacancies in the National Board of Education in Ireland have been filled up by the appointment of Mr. Hatchell, late Attorney-General for Ireland, and Mountford Longfield, Esq., LL.D., one of the Commissioners of the Encumbered Estates Court, and Bishop Higgins, Bishop of Limerick. The Dean of Dromore (Dr. Boyd), in the course of a letter to the Dean of Clonfert, congratulates the friends of the National system on the "recent admirable appointments to the vacant seats at the board."

We regret to announce, that the health of the Rev. Dr. Cox, of Hackney, is such as to preclude the possibility of his preaching for some time to come. His medical advisers have, in short, imposed upon him complete silence and repose for the next six months; in the hope, however, that the remedial measures employed will abate and remove present symptoms and restore strength.—*Patriot*.

EXECUTIONS.

On Wednesday, John Roberts, the murderer of Jesse Roberts, at the village of Roe, near Conway, was hung at Carnarvon. The execution took place within the gaol yard, an aperture being made in the wall, by means of which alone the unhappy culprit and his executioner were exposed to public gaze. Thousands of people were assembled, and lined the quay walls, occupied the shipping on the river, and every available spot. On the scaffold were the deputy-sheriff, Mr. H. B. Roberts, the governor of the gaol, the chaplain, and the celebrated philanthropist, Mr. Wright, of Manchester. This gentleman and the chaplain, the Rev. T. Thomas, were unceasing in their ministrations towards the culprit, who manifested sincere repentance, confessing the justice of his sentence, and acknowledging the treachery he had shown towards the murdered man, who had frequently written letters for him, and shown him much kindness. When on the drop, addressing the crowd, he said, "Good people, take warning by me; this comes of Sabbath-breaking and poaching. All that I said about William Evans (the man whom he had accused of having bribed him to the deed) is false. He had no hand in the murder." He then said, "Jesus, remember me!" and continued in murmured prayer for a few moments, when, at a signal from the sheriff, the drop fell. The executioner was from York, and it is thought is inexperienced, as the knot was tied on the wrong side, and above the ear. Death did not ensue until after several minutes' severe convulsive struggle.

Hans Smith Macfarlane and Ellen Blackwood were hung on Wednesday morning, in front of the South Prison, Glasgow, for the murder of Alexander Boyd, ship carpenter. There were as many as 40,000 persons present. Wine was given to the wretched criminals only a few minutes before they were

strangled. The struggles of the wretched creatures were painful and protracted, especially in the case of the woman, with whom life appeared to remain for four minutes after the drop. Neither, indeed, made any confession, Macfarlane, with the greatest solemnity, continued to assert his innocence to the last. Neither of them could read. The woman, however, showed considerable aptitude in learning. The chaplain remarked that their knowledge chiefly referred to the mysteries of "wee pawns," "thimblerrigging," and "prick the garter." Both were given to drink; Blackwood particularly.

William Flack was to be executed at Ipswich this day, for the murder at the Bacton Rectory. Lord Palmerston has declined to comply with a memorial requesting a commutation of the sentence, on the ground of Flack's extreme youth and lamentable ignorance.

A MAN ATTACKED BY POLECATS IN MONTGOMERYSHIRE.—About a week ago, while John Roderick, of Llanidloes, carpenter, was returning home from Pantygessel, in the parish of Llanwnnog, he was attacked by a number of polecats, which bit him in several places, and one crept up his body and bit him severely on the shoulder. With difficulty he made his escape, and upon arriving at Pantygessel he aroused the inmates, who set out in chase of the animals, and killed four. The poor fellow is not yet recovered from the fright and injuries he received.—*Shrewsbury Chronicle*.

ANOTHER GAROTTE ROBBERY, at Nottingham, took place on Friday. Mr. S. L. Beecher was walking in a field near Fothergill-close, about 9 o'clock, when he was charged by two men with trespassing, and consented to accompany them to the police office at Lenton. In a moment, one of the villains, who was walking behind, threw his arm round Mr. Beecher's neck, pressing him tightly by the throat, and then exclaimed to his companion, "Jack, come on." Mr. Beecher was dragged to the ground, and the second robber placed his knees upon his stomach and rifled his pockets, while the other was holding him down by the throat. Having secured all the money in his possession the robbers decamped.

NEW SMITHFIELD MARKET.—The Corporation of London are actively engaged forming the New Smithfield in Copenhagen-fields. The ground has been purchased for £65,000, and Copenhagen House and grounds are now entirely gone to make way for the new market. The sewerage has been contracted for by the Commissioners of Sewers, and the works have already commenced. The entire cost of the erection of the new market will be £343,221; it will contain lairs for 3,000 bullocks, and pens for 42,000 sheep. The income from tolls, rent, &c., is put down at £18,350; the annual cost of management is estimated at £4,350, leaving a clear annual income of £14,000 to the Corporation. It is expected that the new market will be completed and ready for opening at Midsummer, 1854.

COLLISION AT LONDON-BRIDGE AND SINKING OF A LARGE STEAMBOAT.—On Sunday night, about half-past eight o'clock, a fearful accident took place on the River Thames, near London-bridge, which has resulted in the sinking of the "Niobe," London and Woolwich steamboat, and serious injury to the "Regent," trader, from Maidstone to London. It appears that the "Regent" was proceeding up the river, with a full cargo, being towed by the crew, with the aid of their boat, when in passing under the bridge the men espied the steamboat making way towards them; they therefore cried out to the people on the steamer to alter their course, but before that was done the "Niobe" and the "Regent" came into violent collision with each other, so much so that when they struck they made a noise like the discharge of a gun. Almost immediately the water rushed through the bottom of the steamboat. She was at once run under Mr. Alderman Humphrey's wharf, where she sank, those on board (fortunately consisting of the crew only) having barely sufficient time to get on land. The other vessel, it is stated, has also received considerable damage, but was able to proceed on her journey.

RAILWAY COLLISIONS AND LOSS OF LIFE.—There seems to be a revival of railway accidents. A very serious one occurred near Durham on Friday. Some careless pitmen, behind their time, were proceeding rapidly with an engine and truck on Thursday, in the vicinity of Ferryhill, on a small line which connects several works and pits with the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway. On nearing the Tudhoe Iron Works, they came in contact with a heavily laden miners' train, coming down the same line of rails as they were going up. The morning being hazy, neither train could be observed until they were close upon each other. The waggon in which the poor fellows were, being in front of the engine, was knocked into many pieces, and the whole of the unfortunate occupants, nine men and several boys, were injured more or less. Three were found dead. The driver and stoker of the goods engine escaped without injury.—At the Reedham station of the Norfolk Railway, the morning train was on Friday at a stand still, when the Yarmouth train, which was behind, entered the station at the rate of about ten miles per hour, and came in contact with the carriages at the end of the Lowestoft train. A pretty smart collision took place, and the passengers in the Yarmouth carriages were thrown violently forward, and several of them severely bruised. Eight persons sustained severe contusions about the head and face, and, in one or two cases, were bleeding profusely. The carriage next the tender of the Yarmouth train (second class) had the panels split and the frame a good deal shaken, and the lining of one of the compartments—being only 4-inch deal—was driven through by the violent contact of the head of one of the passengers, who, however, escaped with a severe shock and a slight cut.

SOMETHING PRACTICAL.—The *Norfolk News* suggests that every advertiser should forward as a thank-offering to the Anti-Knowledge Tax Society the amount of the by-gone duty upon one advertisement.

THE "CÆSAR" man-of-war, at Pembroke, having been safely got afloat, is now in dock, where the injury she sustained in launching has been thoroughly investigated. She was launched when there was not water enough, and consequently the bilgeways stuck in the mud before the fluid could take the weight of the after-part of the vessel off them. The damage sustained is of no great moment.

THE SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAY MOVEMENT.—The directors of the Derby Museum in Liverpool have resolved to open it on Saturdays to the general public. This is a wise and thoughtful arrangement, for Saturday afternoon is now the great half-holiday of the cotton districts; and it betrays a growing disposition, very pleasant to see and chronicle, to repose in the idea of a workman's holiday being set apart by him for moral and intellectual enjoyment.—*Athenæum*.

AMERICAN INVENTIONS.—In the New York Crystal Palace is an entirely new thrashing-machine, which, with a four-horse power, will thrash, clean from smut, winnow, measure and bag from 1,000 to 2,000 bushels of any kind of grain or seed (except maize or Indian corn) per day. It is a far greater invention than McCormack's reaper, and is likely to attract great attention. The second is a new printing press, which prints from uncut paper, rolling from a cylinder, and cuts and folds with perfect regularity 30,000 copies per hour. There is no counter-action in the process, and consequently no time lost in returning motion. Both sides are printed at the same time, and 30,000 per hour is a low estimate, since, by increasing the speed, they can be printed as fast as paper or cloth can be unrolled from a cylinder. The inventor declares that he can print "one mile of newspaper as fast as a locomotive can run on a railway."

ASSYRIAN ANTIQUITIES.—Mr. Layard, who has a firman from the Sultan to go on excavating, is of opinion that he has, so to speak, only scratched the surface of the Assyrian mounds, and it is certain that since the publication of his book older monuments have been brought to light. Within the last few days, a society has been formed, under the direct patronage of Prince Albert—who subscribes £100—for the purpose of securing these valuable historical records. It is presumed that the sum of £10,000 will be required to commence operations at once in various parts of Mesopotamia, and to sustain necessary activity during a period of three years. The staff for carrying forward excavations already exists; and an expedition will at once proceed to Assyria to attend to the necessary operations. A photographer will accompany the expedition, and will take copies of all objects of interest discovered. In England facsimiles of the drawings and inscriptions will be issued as often as they come to hand, together with explanatory letterpress, the publication of which Mr. Layard has undertaken to superintend. It will be less the object of the expedition to obtain bulky sculptures than to collect materials for completing the history of Assyria and Babylonia, especially as connected with Scripture. These materials consist chiefly of inscribed tablets in stone and in clay, bronzes, bricks, and sculptured monuments of various kinds, all illustrating the remarkable advancement of that ancient civilization. The undertaking being regarded as a continuation of the researches already commenced by the British Museum, it is determined that the monuments shall ultimately become the property of the nation.

GREAT FIRE AT DOVER.—This seaport town has been the scene of a great conflagration, which broke out on Sunday night, on the premises of Messrs. Walker and Co., oil merchants and seed crushers, situate under Dover Cliffs, something more than a quarter of a mile from the Dover terminus. The fire was not quite extinguished at 7 o'clock on Monday evening. The loss will, it is supposed, be between £40,000 and £50,000. The premises covered an area of ground exceeding three-quarters of an acre. The buildings were filled with seeds or oils, roughly valued at nearly £60,000, and it is exceedingly questionable whether the salvage will amount to £8,000. The machinery used on the premises was also of great value, and was worked by steam-power, there being two engines in the place of from 25 to 30-horse power each, but the whole of it has been reduced to a misshapen mass by the fury of the fire. Mr. Braidwood went down from London by a special train with two engines of the fire brigade. The soldiers in the town worked very meritoriously to extinguish the flames. While the firemen were actively employed, Mr. Birkbeck, a gentleman connected with the South-Eastern Railway Company, was busily engaged directing the men in charge of the railway engines, when, all of a sudden, some of the firemen shouted out for all to escape, as the cliff was falling. Mr. Birkbeck and Mr. Birch, the chief clerk at the head station of the brigade, had barely sufficient time to run away, when a portion of the cliff fell, with a noise resembling the discharge of a park of artillery, burying under it the hose of one of the engines, and, it is feared, several persons who were standing near. The amount of chalk from the cliff that fell was nearly 50 feet high, 40 feet wide, and something like 64 feet deep, and it is estimated at 1,500 tons weight. Some considerable time must therefore elapse before it can be clearly ascertained whether any lives have been lost. The cause of the accident was the intense heat of the fire. The soldiers, in their anxiety to prevent the fire from spreading, tore down several small buildings, which was exceedingly fortunate, for had not this been done, the flames would have travelled much further. Even with this precaution, the materials of the buildings thus razed became ignited.

The House of Commons has voted £30,000 to defray the expenses of carrying out an independent line of telegraphic communication.

THE "LADY EGLINGTON" screw steamer, which lately arrived from Quebec with the Canadian mail in eleven days, is being fitted with Sir Thomas Mitchell's Boomerang screw propeller, and will start from Liverpool on her next trip to Quebec and Montreal on the 18th inst.

A YOUNG BOY, near Fethard, in Ireland, having been entrusted with a gun to shoot crows, accidentally shot a servant girl, and became so overcome with grief that he died the same evening.

THE SHRIEVALTY.—At a Common Hall, on Friday, Mr. G. A. Wallis was elected, in preference to two other candidates, to serve the office of Sheriff with Mr. Alderman Wire. Mr. Wallis made a brief speech, closing as follows:—

I shall be proud to serve in the office of Sheriff. I mean to perform the real duties of the office. I shall have no gold coaches, no gentlemen behind covered with lace; but I shall do the business in such a manner as will satisfy my respected fellow-citizens that my object in taking the office was to serve them, and not to support the continuance of the gewgaw exhibitions which have so often been substituted for the performance of the essential duties of the office [cheers].

THE POTATO CROP IN IRELAND.—The *Irish Farmers' Gazette* of last week publishes 44 letters from practical agricultural friends in reference to the potato crop, from which it would appear, that in almost every locality some symptoms of the disease have appeared. In nearly every case they are, however, very slight—in some few the reverse is the fact. In the west the development is more slow, and more than two-thirds of the correspondents speak of the disease as being of a "mild" or "mitigated" form.

A NEW RAILWAY TO PORTSMOUTH will in fact make a direct communication between London and Portsmouth. It commences at Godalming, on the South Western line, and ends at Havant, on the Brighton Railway. It will require one hundred bridges, and 2,000 or 3,000 workmen will be employed on it for two years.

NON-PROFESSIONAL PRACTITIONERS OF MEDICINE thrive in England. The census of 1841 showed 21,435 persons practising one or more departments of medicine without qualification. The youth and sex of some of the practitioners was also remarkable. In Birmingham there was one "herbalist" under twenty years of age, two "keepers of lunatic asylums" under twenty, fourteen female leech-bleeders, and one female physician. One female "dentist" in Taunton, a "physician" in Norwich under twenty, two "medicine vendors" in the Tower Hamlets under twenty, one "midwife" in Preston under twenty, one "physician" in Canterbury under twenty, two "physicians" in Bristol under twenty, a female "chemist and druggist" in Colchester under twenty, one "physician" in Darlington under twenty, and one female "surgeon" in Cornwall under twenty.

TESTIMONIAL TO MRS. CHISHOLM.—The friends of Mrs. Chisholm assembled at the London Tavern on Tuesday, to express their gratitude for her "long, arduous, and successful efforts in improving the condition of emigrants to the British Colonies," and "to present her with a testimonial previously to her departure for Australia." Several members of Parliament, many merchants, and a number of ladies, including Mrs. Sidney Herbert and Mrs. Robert Lowe, were present; and Mr. Vernon Smith took the chair. Speeches were made in honour of Mrs. Chisholm. Mr. Vernon Smith described how he had first met her in her native town of Northampton, as one of his strongest opponents; how her energetic character had impressed him; and how she had since done so much, actuated alone by motives of benevolence. Mr. Sidney Herbert pointed out how Mrs. Chisholm had obtained the confidence in the working classes—had taught them to rely on themselves, instead of looking for Government assistance—how she had promoted female emigration, and introduced the plan of separating the sexes in emigrant ships; and he moved that she deserved the good opinion of the public at large. Mr. Raikes Currie said, she was one of those women who in olden times would have been crowned in the Capitol—she was a "great and glorious woman." Mr. Lowe "humbly offered his tribute of heroine worship." Sir Lyon Goldsmid and others added their praises. A committee to raise a subscription was appointed, and nearly £900 was subscribed on the spot.

THE CAMP AT CHOBHAM is expected to be broken up by the end of the present week. There are now but few visitors among the wealthier classes. Another class of spectators appears upon the scene; and while carriages and riders diminish in number, waggons and spring-carts and vans, laden with rustic holiday-folk, increase along the road. Clouds of dust prevail all around. The Duke of Cambridge has recently been the General-in-Command of the troops, and has given them ample employment. His Royal Highness enjoys a high professional reputation among military men, and seems to deserve it well. If his dispositions want the premeditation and skilful formality of Lord Seaton's, they are said to show a dashing rapidity and vigour which engage all the attention and interest of spectators. His field-days are stiff things to encounter, not only for actors, but witnesses. On Monday the troops were out at nine o'clock on Chobham ridges, and had seven hours' manœuvring. Notwithstanding the distance of the ridges from the camp, a vast concourse of people, chiefly pedestrian, were present, and accompanied the troops wherever they went. There are some earth-works in progress, which it is, no doubt, intended to turn to account before the camp is broken up, so that the public may at least promise themselves one more "great day" at Chobham.

Literature.

A New Greek Harmony of the Four Gospels, comprising a Synopsis and a Diatessaron: together with an Introductory Treatise, and numerous Tables, Indexes, &c. By WILLIAM STROUD, M.D. London: Samuel Bagster and Sons, Paternoster-row.

Dissertation on the Origin and Connexion of the Gospels; with a Synopsis of Parallel Passages in the Original and Authorized Version, and Critical Notes. By JAMES SMITH, Esq., of Jordan-hill, F.R.S., &c. Edinburgh and London: W. Blackwood and Sons.

THE valuable volumes before us are encouraging signs of the vitality and energy of sacred learning amongst us in the present day. Widely different as are the conclusions at which the authors have arrived, on a question of great interest—the order of succession and mutual relations of the first three gospels—they have each exhibited a high order of scholarly qualities, and have produced works which must certainly enjoy a permanent and honoured place in the libraries of biblical students. We have coupled the volumes for review, because the characteristic of each is a Synopsis of parallel passages in the evangelists, and each enters largely into the preliminary discussion to which we have already referred. They are thus capable of comparison and contrast; although Dr. Stroud's work differs from Mr. Smith's in being a complete Harmony of the gospels; while the latter has a narrower scope, and its Synopsis is offered for the purpose of sustaining the hypothesis, respecting the origin and connexion of the gospels, which is its distinguishing feature.

It appears that Dr. Stroud has been engaged, more or less continuously and intently, for some thirty years, upon the construction of the Harmony now given to the public. In that time he, as a scholar, must have witnessed with pleasure the labours in the same field of other learned inquirers, at home and abroad, and must have sometimes felt that his own efforts were likely to be superseded by the results of their studies. But we agree with him, that none of the works which during that time have seen the light—not even the very valuable (as we think it) Harmony published by Dr. Robinson—rendered useless or superfluous the completion and publication of his own labours. The time spent upon the work afforded opportunity for the frequent reconsideration of the principles and rules upon which the author proceeded; and the account which he has given of his method and its reasons, shows that he has been careful to exclude mere conjecture, and as far as possible to place his materials on a ground-work of often-tested proofs. And it is an advantage to both the learned and the popular reader, that he has so fully stated and discussed the principles adopted by him, as the core of the Harmony, that their validity can be examined at the outset, and their application in the constructive part of the work be submitted to various kinds of trial.

It is impossible here to attempt a comparison between Dr. Stroud's and any one of the well-reputed harmonies of modern scholars; we can but describe the contents of this work. First,—there is a Preliminary Treatise, in which the matters usually known in Biblical science by the term *Introduction*, are discussed with considerable fullness. The learning which has lately been brought to bear on these topics left to Dr. Stroud little else to do, than to re-examine its results, and, according to his independent judgment, to select and arrange. A great variety of information is brought together, generally judiciously; but on particular points, we, as will many others, prefer a conclusion differing from his own. Some large improvements might have been effected in the arrangement of this introductory matter, by which the tediousness of some sections would have been relieved, the clearness of parts promoted, and the scope of the whole in special relation to the formation of a Harmony, have been made more apparent. Secondly,—there is the body of the work; in which the several gospels in Greek are printed in parallel columns, in the order in which it is assumed that they were published—Luke, Matthew, Mark, John—and for which assumption, reasons are given in the Introduction; and this collation is accompanied, in another, broader column, and printed in a bolder Greek

type, by a *Combined Text*, or consolidation of the evangelical narrative. This Diatessaron reduces the four narratives into one, by combining their several contents in the order of time, excluding verbal repetitions, adopting without alteration all passages peculiar to any single evangelist, and forming out of those in which they exhibit concordance, a text which shall embody the fullest matter, and the style most perfect as to precision, perspicuity, and force. The usefulness of a Diatessaron has been long admitted, and when sustained, as here, by references for every phrase and word, and by the text of the gospels severally, it is likely that intelligent study will be aided, and valuable results secured to a student: but, for our own part, we have a prejudice against such a union of the Greek texts, as unserviceable to a scholar, and tending to confuse in the mind the individualities and characteristic differences of the evangelists. Thirdly,—the Greek Text adopted by Dr. Stroud must be explained. He takes Griesbach for the basis, and has collated his text afresh with the Textus Receptus, and the editions of Knapp, Scholz, Hahn, Lachmann, and Tischendorf; and for every deviation from Griesbach's text, the authorities are given in notes. Dr. Stroud is fully competent to his task of editing a text; he has not attempted a *recension*. We scarcely think, however, that he has taken a course so likely to secure the approbation of the biblical scholars who may use his work, as he would if some well-known text had been adhered to, with various readings appended, and his own preferences indicated, but not introduced into the text itself. Yet, what he has done is adequate to all purposes for which ordinarily a Harmony is employed. Lastly,—a goodly body of Indexes—almost distractingly numerous and complete at first sight—and Tables, and illustrative Scripture references, and other elucidatory matter, is supplied, and greatly increases the value and useableness of the volume.

It would not be easy to explain within any moderate space, the *division* of the evangelical history adopted by the author, and the *order of time* which he has observed. It is explained minutely, and defended in his Introduction. Its broadest deviation from the recent Harmony of Dr. Robinson, is in assuming that our Lord returned to Galilee after he had been present at the Feast of Tabernacles, as recorded by John; so that the Transfiguration and sending forth of the Seventy are made to occur subsequently to that feast and to the raising of Lazarus. Tholuck, Lücke, De Wette, and other eminent modern commentators, are in agreement with Dr. Robinson: older harmonists, together with Schleiermacher, Neander, and others, while differing amongst themselves as to the exact distribution of these events, adopt the principle of division which Dr. Stroud defends. We are not used to Dr. Stroud's arrangement of these facts, and he has not yet convinced us of its superior accuracy. There are other particular views which deserve attention and remark; but we must forbear. We notice a slight defect, which sometimes occasions an annoying turning-over of leaves, in the omission of the names of *places* and approximate *dates* from the head-lines or margins of the page.—That the volume is a handsome quarto, with a beautiful Greek type, is a piece of information some readers may desire: to which we may add our opinion, that Dr. Stroud has deserved the cordial thanks of students for a conscientiously careful, able, and useful addition to the library of New Testament criticism and interpretation. The author will not think that particular exceptions are inconsistent with proper appreciation of his labours;—he will be prepared to find, among his most friendly critics and best satisfied readers, very various judgments on specific features of his book.

The very interesting work of Mr. SMITH is written with a clearness, vivacity, and force, which impart quite unwonted attractions to such a discussion. We may first observe, that his Synopsis is limited to the corresponding passages in the first three gospels; and has the special object of affording a key, as the author believes, to the mystery of their connexion, by an arrangement which permits minute and detailed examination of the several accounts. This Synopsis is given in both Greek and English, on opposite pages; the Greek from the text of Tischendorf. Mr. Smith's theory, of which we have more to say presently, is, that Mark's gospel is the true

Protevangelium; and he has therefore arranged the whole of it, in its own order, in a central column, and on one side placed the parallel passages from Matthew, on the other those from Luke—such portions of the two respectively as are clearly derived from independent sources being altogether omitted. Thus a comparison, without interruption or the admixture of foreign matter, is provided for, between the first authority, as he deems it, and the later authors, as to the use of the former in the writings of the latter. The reconciliation and chronological arrangement of the synoptical gospels, will thus be seen to form no part of the author's plan. To the single object we have described the whole work is devoted: and the Synopsis is followed by "Notes on the Sections," which contain the detailed results of the examination, and the proofs on which Mr. Smith rests the conclusions expounded in his Dissertation.

That Dissertation has now to be described, and we shall endeavour to reproduce its principal points, so that the author's theory of the origin and connexion of the gospels may be intelligible to our readers.—In comparing the different accounts of the same series of events, furnished by the evangelists, two very distinct kinds of agreement present themselves—the one arising from the identity of the events narrated, the other from the identity of the authorities made use of. The first may be called *autoptical* agreements—those of independent witnesses; the latter, *documentary* agreements—those produced by using the same original authority. The autoptical agreements require no elucidation. The documentary agreements fall into two classes; namely, the phenomena of *transcription*—where the authority used is in the same language as that of the historian; and the phenomena of *translation*—where the languages differ,—and which may be either independent or dependent translation, according as the writer makes use or not of previous translations. To one or the other of these kinds of agreement, Mr. Smith thinks, all those we meet with in the gospels may be referred. When we compare the parallel passages peculiar to Luke and Matthew, the agreement generally is transcriptural; in those peculiar to Luke and Mark, the agreement is that of independent translation; in those peculiar to Matthew and Mark, the agreement is partly that of independent, and partly of dependent, translation. These distinctions are too well-marked, argues the author, to be either accidental or ascribable to one general cause. The evidence as to the nature of this connexion furnished by the writings of the evangelists themselves, may then, perhaps, be sustained by the testimonies of ancient writers: the former is exhibited in the Notes already referred to, and the latter is drawn out in the dissertation with considerable care. Before, however, passing to other details of the argument, it will be necessary to state, in the author's own words, the conclusions he has reached by minute examination of the particular instances and kinds of agreement between the evangelists, of which the ruling facts have already been briefly intimated. They are as follow:—

"1st. Several of the Apostles, including Matthew, Peter, and John, committed to writing accounts of the transactions of our Lord and his disciples in the language spoken by them, i.e., Syro-Chaldaic or Aramaic, known in the New Testament and the works of the Fathers as Hebrew.

"2nd. When the Apostles were driven by persecution from Judea, a history of the life of our Lord was drawn up from the original memoirs, in Hebrew and Greek, by the Apostle Matthew, for the use of Jewish converts—the Greek being the same as the Gospel according to Matthew.

"3rd. St. Luke drew up, for the use of Theophilus, a new life of our Lord, founded upon the authority of eye-witnesses and ministers of the Word—including the Hebrew memoir of Peter, and the Greek Gospel of Matthew.

"4th. After Peter's death, or departure from Rome, St. Mark translated the memoir written by Peter, into Greek.

"5th. John, at a still later period, composed his own original memoirs, omitting much that was already narrated by the other evangelists, for reasons assigned by himself—(xxi. 25)."

Mr. Smith does not propound this theory as a "probable conjecture;" he believes that he can "substantiate every part of it by adequate proof." This proof we cannot be expected to adduce in a review of the book, and it would do injustice to the author to attempt even a summary of it. We must refer those who are interested in the theory to the work itself. But we must state the principles on which Mr. Smith rests in deciding that

one evangelist is later than another, and has borrowed from another—as, e.g., that Luke borrows from Matthew, and not Matthew from Luke. The extracts will also give an idea of his style and manner:—

"I admit that a mere verbal agreement would not of itself indicate which is the latest writer; but in the present case we can apply the geological argument of included fragments. Whenever we find fragments of one deposit included in another, we are certain that the deposit to which they belong is older than the one which contains them. Where I am now writing, I look on rocks of red sandstone; at a very short distance I find rocks of slate: I have never seen them in contact so as to infer from the order of superposition which is the oldest, but I find fragments of slate included in the sandstone, and therefore infer with certainty that the slate is the oldest formation. So it is with the Gospels. I find fragments of Matthew included in the Gospel of Luke, and infer that the Greek Gospel of Matthew existed before St. Luke wrote, and was used by him as a historical authority. In the Gospel of Luke, then, we find a certain, although not a large portion, which he has taken immediately from the Gospel of Matthew. There are also agreements between the Gospels, which may be termed *mediate*—that is, where both evangelists have drawn their materials from the same source. . . . Agreements of this kind can nearly all of them be referred to the Gospel according to Mark, which I hold to be the translation of an original apostolic memoir, and therefore such an authority as historians would naturally make use of; but as Luke came after Matthew, his translation of the passages which each of them gave entire would almost unavoidably be influenced by the previous one of Matthew, and the phenomena of dependent translation would be the result. . . . I conclude, then, that St. Luke, in drawing up his Gospel, made use, to a certain extent, of the Greek Gospel of Matthew, and the Hebrew or Aramaic original of Mark [written by Peter]."

"Whenever we find matter, in one of two writers, connected in the same manner as Matthew and Mark are, the question to be determined is, Is this matter an addition, on the part of the author in whose work it occurs, or is it an omission in that from which it is wanting? Now, I apprehend that the rule to be followed depends upon the importance, or want of importance, of the passages in question. . . . The most trifling circumstantial details . . . like the straws which indicate the direction of the stream, indicate that the stream of history flows from Mark to Matthew, not from Matthew to Mark. In § xviii., p. 32, we are told, in Mark's account, that a small boat (πλοῖον) was ordered to be in attendance, but no use was made of it;—we are told of the different places from which the multitude came. Now, none of these circumstances could be taken or inferred from Matthew's account, nor are they such as a subsequent historian would think of adding, but they are such as a subsequent historian would naturally omit. On the other hand, there is matter in Matthew's account which no historian following Matthew would omit. There is an ambiguity in Mark's account, or, at least, a want of explanation, . . . which Matthew supplies by the single word, ἥτοιμα, xii. 15. So also, where Mark tells us that many were cured, Matthew tells us that all were cured. I conclude, therefore, that Matthew is the subsequent historian."

We have little space now at command for reference to the great point maintained by Mr. Smith—that Mark was literally the *translator* of Peter. The hypothesis is an ancient one; but Mr. Smith has a great deal of original suggestion to make, and novel proofs to adduce in its support. It is further maintained, that Mark has worked also as an *editor* and *continuator*; and that the objections taken to the anterior origin of this second gospel, as compared with the others, arise from confusing the phenomena which relate to Mark, the translator and editor, with those peculiar to the original autoptical memoir. The *internal* evidence for such an original is forcibly put, and comprises various kinds of proof; but we must pass it by. The *external* evidence is relied on by the author as "clear and distinct:" it is chiefly that of Papias, as preserved by Eusebius, who states that the presbyter John designated Mark as "the translator (ἐρμηνευτής) of Peter"—a designation in which the most ancient Fathers concur.

We may for a moment contrast Dr. Stroud's conclusion as to the origin and connexion of the Gospels, with Mr. Smith's. The former rejects, as inconsistent and conflicting, the testimonies of the Fathers, and places the works of the evangelists in the following order,—*Luke*, *Matthew*, *Mark*, *John*. We think this a quite untenable hypothesis, whatever may become of Mr. Smith's. To the latter we still feel an objection—notwithstanding the elaborate and clever replies which Mr. Smith makes to Dr. Davidson and others who have alleged it—namely, that the *diversities* in the evangelists are so numerous and striking, both as to matter and arrangement, and still more as to style, and that the *correspondences* are so limited, generally consisting only of parts of sentences, and these correspondences so interlaced with discrepancies of every kind, that it is difficult, unless the independent proofs be complete and invincible, to believe that either of the gospel historians made direct use of the works of his predecessor. We admit the great force of the

particular answers to this objection, which arise under the application of Mr. Smith's theory to the several narratives; but our doubts are not yet overcome, although a minute personal study might perhaps bring out irresistibly the truth of the suggested hypothesis. At present the great weight of learned names is against almost every part of it. Again, we do not feel the patristic evidence on which Mr. Smith relies to be so powerful and convincing as it seems to him; nor can we consent to build much on the disputable rendering of the word ἐρμηνευτής as *translator*.

We cannot leave this Dissertation without saying definitely, that it is exceedingly elaborate and ingenious, beautifully written, and worthy of the most respectful attention of scholars. Its theory has already received the assent of Professor Thiersch, of Marburg, who considers that Mr. Smith has established as a fact the existence of the *Protevangelium* in the Gospel of Mark.

The Philosophical Tendencies of the Age; Being Four Lectures delivered at Edinburgh and Glasgow. By J. D. MORELL, A.M. People's Edition. London: R. Theobald, 26, Paternoster-row.

We greatly approve the reissue of this work—the most popular and not the least valuable of the author's publications. It presents Mr. Morell in his strongest position—as an expositor; and being addressed to a public audience, permits the discursiveness and illustration in which he excels more than in exact philosophical dissertation. The book is already known, and it is now accessible at a trifling price; so that we need add no further commendation.

Germs of Ecclesiastical History. Vol. I. By the Author of "Lectures on the Inspiration of the Scriptures." London: Partridge and Oakey, Paternoster-row.

THIS, like Mr. Bayley's last work, was originally written in the form of weekly lectures to his congregation. It retains, however, none of the superfluous rhetoric or repetitions of the oral discourse; but is a compact though vivid exhibition of facts in the light of principles—the former carefully searched out from the original materials of Christian history; the latter, as strictly deduced from the very source of Christian polity. There is more significance in the title of the book than in the majority of metaphorical designations. It is the seminal events and circumstances of the apostolic and martyr age that are here reproduced—Roman politics, pagan morals, Jewish sects, Christian homes and sufferings, things not having in them a root of future life being judiciously subordinated. Every reader of this first volume will be impatient for its successor, that he may trace, under the author's able guidance, the development of these "germs."

The Punishment of Death. By JOHN RIPPON. London: W. and F. G. Cash, Bishopsgate-street.

MR. RIPPON'S book is likely to make its way with many who shrink from acknowledging the whole truth of the arguments advanced by the most zealous abolitionists of the punishment of death. It surveys impartially the *pro* and *con* of the question, and deals honestly with both friends and opponents. Its reasoning is clear and logical, and its tone temperate, while the whole has the air of thorough sincerity and earnestness. If we do not agree fully with Mr. Rippon's conclusions when opposing the views of some well known writers on the same side of the question as himself, we yet feel that he has removed much which has hitherto served rather to embarrass the question than to advance the common object of both parties. He may carry conviction where others would be rejected at first sight.

Essays on some of the Forms of Literature. By THOMAS T. LYNCH. Longmans and Co., Paternoster-row.

THE 'form of literature' to which this work belongs is again on the increase among us. Since the palmy days of Addison and Steele, few volumes of *Essays* have been published. A utilitarian age demanded of every exercise of thought—what does it prove? And the *Essay*, the vehicle of discursive meditation, in which the author aims rather to suggest thought than to enforce a conviction, went out of fashion. In Mr. Helps's works it has re-appeared, less graceful, finished and sweet in style; more profound, comprehensive and enlightening in substance. Next to Mr. Helps among living Essayists must rank Mr. Lynch; in all but mastery of expression perhaps before him. There are deeper, more penetrating intuitions in "Theophilus Trinal" and in this work, and a greater wealth of beautiful imagery, than we find in that delightful series which we trust is not nearly closed. Mr. Lynch is also more terse; but then he is very often obscure and unintelligible. He is generally more original and striking; but is he never wilfully quaint? is he always simple and natural? We put the criticism as a question, because we believe in individualities of style, and never quarrel with an author for what may be his inevitable characteristics. We find Mr. Helps more pleasant reading, because of the greater definiteness and clearness of his expression; perhaps also because we find him in the end so much more practical; Mr. Lynch's

topics are in the main more serious, and call more frequently for action as well as thought, but there is a cold, hard, steely glitter about the style, which renders it unimpressive.

These "Essays" were originally delivered as lectures before the Manchester Royal Institution. Their subjects are Poetry, Biography, Fiction, and Criticism. They are much more like "Theophilus Trinal" than the title indicates. So far from being lectures on literature, they are deeply serious essays on the relations of these different forms of literature to human life. Those who take up the book in expectation of contents akin to Hazlitt or Jeffery will be disappointed; the author is as sternly practical as Carlyle. The Essay we like least is that on Poetry, which most people will think shows neither reading nor taste, and is another instance of how bad a critic of poetry a true poet may be. All the others abound in passages of such rare depth and subtlety that we scarcely know which to quote. The following is almost Baconian in its terse and expressive style:—

"Some men read History for the pageantry of that procession in which men and times pass before them: some for illustration of the form of character they most admire and converse with its noblest examples: some, for the tragic excitement at the wild cry and daring exploit that attend the still-recurring wrecks in that sea of sorrows: some as fascinated by the whim, cruelty and baseness of the world; trembling under the shadow of time's dark wing, yet drawn into the darkness: some, to get from out the limits of their actual work, and obtain a field of persons and events large enough for their thought, and exciting enough for their sympathies."

And we must give room to a few lines more, on—

BIOGRAPHY AND FICTION.

"Biography gives us the man as in portrait, large and singly conspicuous, but with hints of home and private ways in what may be seen lying on the table where his hand rests, or may appear in the half-sketched background. We feel inquisitive about privacies and accessories. Biography gives these but in glimpse, and with such brevity as suggests the fuller detail in which Fiction would present them, and the number of similar things which itself presenting only in specimen, Fiction will offer in group, lingering upon many a matter, tiny, but not trifling, unnoticed, but not unremarkable. In Biography, those who most venerate an Arnold are most pleased to see him with intent, thoughtful face, so capable of quick changes, walking by his wife's side as she rides out on the pony. Neither does the great practical divine, Chalmers, demean himself when, now getting old, he visits a scene of early days, and stands before the picture of a girl who had won his boyish love: earnest with dim eyes. We watch him as he pencils his name behind the portrait, and are thankful to find so much godliness joined to so much humanity."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Theory of Politics.	Clarke, Beaton, & Co.
Money Penny; or, the Heart of the World.	Clarke, Beaton, & Co.
The Goldfinder of Australia.	Clarke, Beaton, & Co.
Three Tales by the Countess D'Arbenville.	Clarke, Beaton, & Co.
Congregational Church Music.	Ward & Co.
Anthem, and Two Sanctuses.	Ward & Co.
Burton and its Bitter Beer.	W. S. Orr & Co.
The Destructive Art of Healing.	G. Routledge.
Galvanism in Disease.	Matthews, Brothier.
Martyrs, Heroes, and Bards of the Scottish Covenant.	A. Cockshaw.
Chambers' Pocket Miscellany.	W. & R. Chambers.
First Book of Geography.	Jarrod & Sons.
The Difficulties and Encouragement of an Infant Church.	W. Freeman.
The Works of Mission.	J. C. Anderson.
The Poetical Works of A. Pope.	Ingram, Cooke, & Co.
Fern Leaves from Fanny's Portfolio.	Ingram, Cooke, & Co.
Illustrated Family Novelist.	Ingram, Cooke, & Co.
Yankee Humour.	Ingram, Cooke, & Co.
Whittington and the Knight sans Terre.	Ingram, Cooke, & Co.
The Interpretation of the Apocalypse.	Longman & Co.
The World's Greatest Benefactor.	Hamilton, Adams, & Co.
The Course and Tendency of History.	E. Marlborough.
Confirmation.	G. Farnival.
The Right of Confirmation.	G. Farnival.
The Reviewer Reviewed.	G. Farnival.
Louis XVII., and the Captivity of the Royal Family.	Vol. I. and Vol. II. Vizetelly & Co.
Hymns and Verses.	Ward & Co.
Proseuché; or, the Hour of Prayer.	P. M. Comb.
Priestly Despotism Rampant.	W. B. King.

Facts and Fancies.

The internal use of carbonate of magnesia is said to be effectual in the cure of warts.

Rattlesnakes have been added to the delicacies of French cookery.

The consumption of ardent spirits in Scotland was greater last year than ever it hitherto has been.

The *Liverpool Journal* says, that in consequence of the abolition of the soap duty, there will be a diminution of thirty in the number of inland revenue officers at Liverpool.

An American editor, throwing himself upon the indulgence of his readers, fell through, and was taken up in a stupid condition.

The Government have paid £4,000 for a patent right of perforating or making holes round the penny postage-stamps.

In the House of Commons, on Tuesday, Sir J. Shelley said that the cab proprietors lost £2,000 each day of the strike.

"The Ladies' Anti-Slavery Committee of Oberlin, Ohio," have published a cordial reply to the Stafford House address to the women of America.

It is said that Mr. Francis Whishaw has invented and patented a new lock, applicable for banking purposes, by the employment of electro-magnetism; the lock is opened by breaking a magnetic current.

Manchester, with a population of 400,000, has three newspapers; Liverpool, with 367,000, eleven; Glasgow, with 890,000, sixteen; Dublin, with but 200,000, no less than twenty-two.

It is estimated that there are 40,090 "local preachers" in the Wesleyan body, embracing all classes, from members of the senate and the bar to the lowest artisan.

The *Magdeburg Gazette* says that Hartung, condemned to death, has petitioned the King of Prussia to postpone his sentence until he could finish an opera in hand.

The estimated total number of volumes now in the library of the British Museum is 510,110. The additions, since 1848, have been at the rate of 15,000 volumes a year.

The indefatigable Albert Smith has turned his Mont Blanc experience to still further account, by publishing a lively and entertaining book, called "The Story of Mont Blanc."

Lord Brougham has come in for a handsome bequest of nearly £30,000, made by the late Mary Flaherty, a Hammersmith spinster. The bequest is "out of respect and admiration for his unequalled abilities, public conduct, and principles."

The *New York Home Journal* deals a home-thrust when it says:—"We overheard the following fragment of conversation, the other day, on board the 'Alida.' I met Lord Ellesmere and his party at Niagara, the other day. I knew the ladies were persons of distinction the moment I saw them, because they wore no jewellery, nor any other ornament whatever!"

A slave vessel, after being detained for two months by our frigates, has been given up, not being considered a legal capture. This decision was, it is said, arrived at in the following extraordinary manner. There was not an equal number of commissioners to settle the case, and so those present tossed up for choice of decision, and the slave party won the toss!

Some members of the Assembly were recently "showing off" at the table, at an Albany hotel, by calling each other from their respective counties, as, "I'll thank the gentleman from Oneida," &c., when a Kentucky traveller drew a peal of laughter upon them that completely discontinued the practice, by exclaiming to the huge darkie waiter, "I'll thank the gentleman from Africa for a slice of ham!"—*American Courier*.

Mr. Whiteside, speaking at Belfast, the other day, to a brief which related to some dispute about grocery matters, said:—"Sugar is not a noxious substance. It is a valuable ingredient in a great many things. It is useful for curing hams, though there is a controversy whether salt or sugar is better for this process. It pleases even the palates of judges [loud laughter, Judge Jackson being at the time eating a sweatmeat]. Sugar has shaken the stability of Administrations."

There is one invention exhibited in the New York Crystal Palace which is a real blessing for mothers and nurses. This is Edmond's patent Horological Cradle, or Mother's Help. This cradle moves upon the principle of a pendulum of a clock; in fact, it is wound up by clockwork, and will rock for about twenty-four hours without any one going near it. The article is patented, and sells at various prices, from six to a hundred dollars. Instead of winding up the clock, the master of a family contents himself with winding up the cradle. Although unpretending, it seems an admirable invention to increase the comforts of infancy and alleviate the labours of a mother or a nurse.

Much has lately been said in Parliament about taking down some of the London churches, and building new ones in the outskirts to which the people have migrated. There is certainly some reason for such a change. We (*Liverpool Albion*) lately visited one of the old churches, in a dense district of warehouses. Service commenced for the clerk, sexton, the pew-opener, and ourselves. After church we said to "dearly-beloved Roger," "Have you never a better congregation than this?" "O, dear, yes, sir," he briskly answered, "sometimes a sudden and heavy shower of rain will drive in crowds of people to take shelter." This is another and new advantage of cloudy influences. A terror of rain does more good than a reign of terror.—*Gateshead Observer*.

One of O'Connell's odd stories used to be about a Miss Hussey. "Her father had made a will (said O'Connell), disposing of the bulk of his fortune to public charities. When he was upon his death-bed, his house-keeper asked him how much he had left Miss Mary? He replied that he had left her £1,000, which would do for her very well, if she married any sort of a good husband. 'Heaven bless your honour!' cried the house-keeper, and what decent man would ever take her with the nose she has got?'—'Why, that is really very true,' replied the dying father, 'I never thought of her nose; and he lost no time in adding a codicil, that gave Miss Mary an addition of £150 a year as a set-off against her ugliness.'"

An American correspondent of the *Weekly News* relates the following story:—A lady (?) at a place called Kuteville, Pennsylvania, recently sent a most elaborated satin quilt to Queen Victoria. An acknowledgment of the same was received from Colonel Phipps, the Keeper of the Privy Purse, who informed the lady, that though, as a rule, the Queen declined to receive presents from any quarter, owing to the vast number that had formerly been offered her, yet, in this instance, to show her interest in the productions of American ladies, she had been "graciously pleased" to make an exception; and the quilt was accepted accordingly. So far, all was well. Some time after the quilt-giver writes an epistle to Queen Victoria, detailing the great expenses which had been incurred in the manufacture of the quilt, and intimating that the maker thereof had fully expected to receive from the Queen an equivalent, either in money or in some other way. The next steamer brought a reply from Colonel Phipps, and a draft upon Edwards, Sanford, and Co.'s Foreign Express Office for twenty pounds sterling.

During the early settlement of this country when Bofoxe (now a little watering-place on Lake Pontchartrain) was garrisoned by the French troops, a young officer, who had been refused leave of absence to return home, solemnly vowed that he would marry the first woman who should come over from France, be she young or old, provided she would have him. Soon after, an emigrant ship arrived, and the passengers were disembarked in boats, which, on account of the very shallow water, grounded some twenty yards from the shore. The young officer, who had been

watching the proceedings, rushed into the water, and approached the boats. Casting his eye rapidly around at the females, he soon discovered a very beautiful young girl, and, with his native politeness, he greeted his countrymen and women, and informed the latter that they would have to be carried ashore. He then offered his services to the young girl, which were at once accepted, and he carried her to the beach. They walked along the sand until they came to a beautiful grove of catalpa-trees, and there sat down to enjoy the grateful shade. Here the young soldier told his vow and declared his love, which the dark-eyed beauty accepted, and, on account of this incident, the catalpa-tree was called *l'arbre d'amour*—the tree of love!—*American Paper*.

BIRTHS.

August 3, Mrs. HENRY DUNCKLEY, Salford, of a son.
August 4, at the Vale, Ramsgate, Mrs. G. H. JAMESON, of a daughter.
August 9, at Putney-hill, the wife of CHARLES WARNER LEWIS, Esq., barrister-at-law, of twin sons.
August 11, at the Chapel-house, Braunton, North Devon, the wife of the Rev. SAMUEL CHAMBERS, Kent, of a son.
August 11, at the Crescent, America-square, the wife of W. A. HUBBARD, Esq., of a daughter.
August 12, at Huskards, Ingatstone, the wife of H. TINDAL ATKINSON, Esq., barrister-at-law, of a daughter.
August 12, the wife of Mr. WARRINGTON EVESHAM, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

August 3, at Trinity Chapel, Poplar, by the father of the bride, JOSEPH N. THORNE, Esq., of Blackwall, to ELIZABETH JULIA, eldest daughter of the Rev. G. SMITH.
August 6, at the parish church, Bradford, Yorkshire, by the Rev. Dr. Burnet, vicar, Mr. AUGUSTINE DOUGAN, of Manchester, to HANNAH, youngest daughter of Mr. SAMUEL LORD, agent, Bradford.
August 6, at Argyle Chapel, Bath, by the Rev. John Owen, MARTIN, eldest son of Mr. A. WATSON, Islington, London, to HARRIETT, second daughter of the late Rev. B. MARSHMAN, of Road, Somerset.
August 9, in Trinity Chapel, John-street, Edgeware-road, by the Rev. William Chalmers, JOHN SCOTT BURDON SANDERSON, Esq., M.D., younger son of Richard Burdon Sanderson, Esq., Jesmond, Northumberland, to GERTAL, elder daughter of the Rev. R. H. HERSCHELL.
August 9, at the Independent Chapel, Staindrop, Durham, by the Rev. Robert Jones, Mr. J. STABLEY, Lambeth, London, to Miss MARGARET ATKINSON, daughter of Mr. Hugh Atkinson, Staindrop.
August 10, at Marshall-street Chapel, Leeds, by the Rev. James Hughes Morgan, Mr. WILLIAM COLTON, jun., to Miss HARRIET WHITEHEAD, eldest daughter of John Whitehead, Esq.
August 10, at Rawcliffe Church, by the Rev. S. W. Newbold, Mr. SAMUEL GILES, of Matley Vale Print Works, near Manchester, to MARGARET, eldest daughter of the late J. FLETCHER, Esq., of Rawcliffe, near Goole.
August 11, at Trowbridge, JOHN DULTON HUNT, Esq., of Farm-hill Park, Stroud, to FANNY, eldest daughter of Jesse GOULD-SMITH, Esq.
August 16, at Trinity Chapel, Poplar, by the Rev. G. Smith, Mr. F. M. FRANCIS, to Miss AMELIA E. BEARD, both of Black-wall.

DEATHS.

July 15, at Madeira, GEORGE GROTE MILL, Esq., fourth son of the late James Mill, Esq., historian of British India, &c.
August 9, at Putney-hill, in her 31st year, CHARLOTTE, the beloved wife of C. W. LEWIS, Esq.
August 9, in Berkeley-square, HUMPHREY ST. JOHN MILDMAY, Esq., fifth son of the late Sir Henry Paulet St. John Mildmay, Bart., of Dogmersfield Park, Hampshire.
August 10, in Mornington-place, MARY CRUIKSHANK, relict of the late Isaac Cruikshank, artist, and mother of Robert and George Cruikshank, in her 84th year.
August 10, at Warwick Castle, the Earl of WARWICK, in his 74th year.
August 11, at Dartford, Kent, CECIL COPE, second son of T. BURDON, Governor of the Debtors' Prison for London and Middlesex, aged 4 years.
August 11, at Ash Cottage, near Whitchurch, Herefordshire, after two days' illness, in the faith and hope of the gospel, Mr. JOHN MILLINGTON, aged 74.
August 12, in his 70th year, Mr. JOHN CHILDS, of Bungay.
August 12, at the residence of her daughter, Woodstock, Oxon, ANNE, relict of the late Sir H. J. TICHBOURNE, Bart., of Tichborne, Hants.
On Sunday last, at his residence, Rutland-street, Nottingham, in the 82nd year of his age, Mr. WM. PEACOCK, superintendent of the girls' school belonging to Castle-gate Meeting-house, and president of the Sunday-school Society connected with that place of worship. This truly excellent man outlived most of his early associates both in the membership of the church and in the interesting work of Sunday-school teaching. He had become the senior member of the church at Castle-gate, his union with that society having commenced in 1795. For 55 years of this lengthened period he has sustained a course of persevering, unostentatious labour in connexion with the Sabbath-school.

DEPLORABLE ACCIDENT AT THE NEW CRYSTAL PALACE.

—The platform, composed of wood and iron, used in fixing the beams of the roof of the central transept of the Crystal Palace, and which is 170 feet high, fell down with a tremendous crash. The workmen who were on it were precipitated headlong to the ground. Ten men were killed on the spot, and many more have been shockingly mutilated, and remain in a precarious state. About 40 men were at work at the time at that particular part of the building. The sufferers were removed to Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals. The men accounted for the falling of the scaffolding by stating that the wood had contracted in consequence of the heat.

FARE TABLES FOR HACKNEY CARRIAGES.—The Commissioners of Police have issued orders, under the provisions of the new act, for the proprietors of hackney carriages immediately to post tables of fares outside of their vehicles. Forms of the tables may be seen at Scotland-yard; they contain a statement of the fares to be charged by time and distance, the quantity of luggage that may be taken, and the charge allowed for extra luggage and passengers. The Hansom cabs must carry them inside, on the off-side, close to the roof, near to the front glass blind, to be clear of the same up or down; and outside, on the near side close to the roof, to the right hand of the window panel. Clarence cabs and others must have them inside the panel of the off-door, immediately under the window, and on the outside on the back panel in the centre, close to the roof. All who neglect to supply their vehicles with these tables forthwith are to be summoned, and the penalties to be enforced. That there may be no excuse, the Commissioners supply the tables for 1s., on application.

DEPARTURE OF THE "GREAT BRITAIN."—At three on Thursday afternoon, this gigantic steamer quitted the Mersey for Australia, carrying the mails, 364 passengers, and about 600 tons of cargo, now, it seems, more profitable than "fares." She is still under the command of Captain Matthews, and has a crew of 140 men. From the alteration in her rig, and the improvement in the screw, it is anticipated that she will make an exceedingly rapid voyage. So confident are the owners, that they have engaged to return £2 on the £8 per ton charged for freight if the voyage exceeds sixty-five days.

GUN ACCIDENT AT PORTSMOUTH.—On the day of the naval review, a waiter of the George Hotel, at Portsmouth, was killed by the discharge of a gun in the possession of a Mr. Powell, of Chichester, who staid there for the night. The *Times* describes Mr. Powell as "one of those gentlemen who cannot go anywhere without a loaded gun, and who must be miserable at church because they are not sitting with two barrels heavily charged with duckshot under their legs." Mr. Powell's excuse was, that having come to see the review, and having beheld the fleet, as everybody must have beheld it, at least ten miles off, he suddenly found himself in the midst of it, and was afraid of firing off his two barrels, lest he should be mistaken for the enemy, or be suspected of aiming at the Royal Yacht, or of trying to take the "Wellington" between wind and water. As it was, therefore, Mr. Powell took his gun here and took it there, in this street and that street, from room to room at the George, and after dinner with his friends, suddenly finding he had not a minute to spare, jumped up, took the gun-case in his hand, and held it by the handle in the centre of the case, which, being heavier at one end than the other, hinged down. Running along the passage from the coffee-room to the lobby, he bumped against somebody, dropped the gun-case, and, an explosion taking place, shot an unfortunate waiter dead on the spot, severely wounding another person's hand, and tearing the eyelid and temple of a third. Was there ever such a union of the absurd and the tragic? Only one thing was wanted to complete the hideous drollery of the affair, and that was the unanimous verdict of the coroner's inquest—"Accidental death by a gunshot wound!"

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

Consols are now steady, and but little fluctuation has taken place since our last. To-day's prices, both for money and account, are 97½ 97½. Exchequer Bills have been dealt in at from 3s. to 1s. dis. India Stock is at 257½. India Bonds very flat at 17s. prem. Bank Stock 227½.

Money on the Stock Exchange continues in increased demand, and the rates of discount ruling in Lombard-street are now equivalent to the Bank's minimum rate of 8½ per cent. The arrival of gold by Australian vessels, though they would appear to add to the supply in the Money Market, are still, to a considerable extent, re-exported to the Continent in the shape of coin in payment of grain, and to make good the balance of exchanges between this and other countries. A further rise in the rate of discount is speculated upon.

The imports of the precious metals during the week have not been very large, being about £200,000. The exports, in the mean while, have been to the value of £260,000, of which £39,000 in silver has been shipped to Bombay.

The principal change in the Foreign Market has been a rise of about 5 per cent. in Buenos Ayres Bonds, owing to the news from the River Plate. The bargains comprise Brazilian 4½ at 99½; Buenos Ayres at 67; Granada, ex coupons, 23, and Deferred at 94; Mexican, 27; Spanish Committee's Certificates, 64; Portuguese Four per Cents., 44 and 43½; Swedish Loan, 1 prem.; Dutch 2½ per Cents., 64½ 64½.

The bargains in Railway Shares have been at about 10s. lower prices; the settlement has proceeded favourably, and the market closed firm. Caledonians have been dealt in at 66½ 67½; Great Northern, 83; Great Western, 88½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 75 75½; North Western, 112 112½ x. d.; Shrewsbury and Birmingham Stock was higher in price. York and North Midland, 59½ 58½; Upper India, 3½ 3½ prem. East India Railway Shares changed hands at 2½ 2½, and the New Extension Shares at 2½ 2½. Northern of France were 36½. Sambre and Meuse, 9½.

Sales of Gold Mining Shares were again pressed on the market, Australian Mine (£5 paid) sold as low as 1½. Colonial Gold dropped to ½ premium. English and Australian Copper (£5 paid) sold at 2½. London and Californian Quartz, 4 dis. West Mariposa, 4 dis. Nouveau Monde, 4 prem. Great Nugget Scrip, 4 prem. Australian Bank shares were about 5s. lower. Australian Agricultural Company was £2 to £3 lower. Peel River Land, 10s. lower. South Australian Land shares, £1 weaker.

The accounts from the manufacturing towns for the past week show a continuance of steady trade in all directions. At Manchester the purchases have been considerable, although, owing to the cessation of the recent strikes in the district, scarcely, perhaps, equal to the pro-

duction. A slight advance in yarn which took place in some instances was not maintained. The Birmingham report again speaks of the extent of the demand for manufactured iron, and it appears that the various firms have as many orders on hand as they would be desirous of executing at present prices, especially as another rise of 2s. per ton in coal is announced for the 1st of September. This rise will affect many other branches of industry, while it will also increase the difference in the price of household coal to 6s. per ton as compared with the corresponding period of last year. New processes for economizing labour continue to be introduced, and it is stated that many orders have been executed for the recently invented digging machine, both for home use and for exportation to Australia and other places. A movement is in progress among the operatives for a general adoption of ten hours as the limit of a day's work, and also for obtaining half a day on Saturdays. At Nottingham there has been a full average business in lace, while in hosiery, although it is the dead season, the transactions have been very satisfactory. Among the parties now demanding higher wages, and to whom they are most likely to be conceded, are that class of workpeople who a year back were actually apprehending ruin from the extensive introduction of new machinery. In the woollen districts the general animation has been especially stimulated by the improved prospects of the harvest, especially as regards the home trade; and from the Irish linen markets the report shows no diminution of buoyancy, the general tendency of prices being towards an advance.

The Gazette.

Friday, August 12, 1853.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 6th day of August, 1853.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	31,052,335	Government Debt ..	11,015,100
		Other Securities	2,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion ..	17,033,081
		Silver Bullion	19,154
£31,052,335		£31,052,335	

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital ..	14,553,000	Government Securities ..	£
Reserve	3,342,683	— (including	
Public Deposits (in-		Dead Weight An-	
cluding Exchequer,		nuit)	13,027,333
Savings' Banks,		Other Securities	13,226,701
Commissioners of		Notes	7,594,440
National Debt, and		Gold and Silver Coin ..	382,325
Div. Accounts	2,218,227		
Other Deposits	12,475,528		
Seven-day and other			
Bills	1,576,361		
£34,165,799		£34,165,799	

Dated the 11th day of August, 1853.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an Act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

Wesleyan Chapel, High-street, Stoke Newington.

Independent Chapel, Rochdale.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

STREET, FABIAN, Parkstone, Poole, coal merchant.

MIRASTEDI, BOGOS, Manchester, merchant, August 9.

BANKRUPTS.

BROOKS, REUBEN, Brixton-oval, Surrey, picture dealer, August 27, October 3: solicitors, Messrs. Linklater, Sise-lane.

CULLINGWORTH, THOMAS, Woolley Mills, near Wakefield, Yorkshire, corn miller, August 30, September 20: solicitor, Mr. Harle, Leeds.

DAVENPORT, THOMAS CARTWRIGHT, Birkenhead, Cheshire, coal merchant, August 24, September 12: solicitors, Messrs. Fletcher and Hull, Liverpool.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

PRINGLE, ROBERT, Piershill, near Edinburgh, sutler, August 18, September 8.

WOOD, JOHN, Edinburgh, writer, August 19, September 16.

DIVIDENDS.

George Phibbs, Blenheim-street, Bond-street, wine merchant, second and final div. of 1s. 0½d.; at Mr. Groom's, Abchurch-lane, October 3, and three subsequent Saturdays—Robert White, Birmingham, cut-nail manufacturer, first div. of 1s. 3d.; at Mr. Bittleston's, Birmingham, October 13, and any subsequent Thursday—Stephen Dudgeon, Litchurch, Derbyshire, builder, first div. of 8d.; at Mr. Bittleston's, Birmingham, October 13, and any subsequent Thursday—William Hutchinson, Sutton-upon-Trent, Nottinghamshire, seed crusher, first div. of 4d.; at Mr. Bittleston's, Birmingham, October 13, and any subsequent Thursday—Abraham Davies, Aston Park, Wem, Salop, coal merchant, first div. of 2½d.; at Mr. Bittleston's, Birmingham, October 13, and any subsequent Thursday—William Haden Richardson, Benjamin Richardson, and Jonathan Richardson, Wordsley, Staffordshire, and Lamb's Conduit-street, Middlesex, glass manufacturers, first div. of 6s. 7½d.; at Mr. Christie's, Birmingham, any Thursday.

Tuesday, August 16.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an Act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

Church of the Most Holy Trinity, Hammersmith.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

CLARKE, SAMUEL, Exeter and Torquay, Devonshire, hardwareman.

BANKRUPTS.

BARTON, WILLIAM, Rosemary Branch Tavern, Islington, licensed victualler, August 26 and September 23: solicitors, Mr. Jewitt, Lime-street, City; and Mr. Levy, Arundel-street, Strand.

JACKSON, JOHN COLLETT, and HARRISON, ADOLPHUS FEISTAL, Union-court, City, merchants, August 26 and September 23: solicitor, Mr. Moss, Gracechurch-street, City.

LEA, ROBERT, Grantham, Lincolnshire, draper, August 26 and September 23: solicitors, Messrs. Marden and Prichard, London; and Messrs. Barlow and Sons, Birmingham.

STRICKLAND, FREDERICK WILLIAM, Kensington-crescent, Kensington, and Symond's-lane, Chancery-lane, wine merchant, August 27 and September 23: solicitor, Mr. Sydney, Finsbury-circus.

SMITH, WILLIAM, High-street, Shadwell, licensed victualler,

September 1 and September 23: solicitors, Messrs. Child and Son, Cannon-street, City.

CORNISH, JOHN, Tiverton, Devonshire, grocer, August 23 and September 23: solicitors, Mr. Dunsford, Tiverton; and Mr. Turner, Exeter.

LAYCOCK, WILLIAM, Bradford, Yorkshire, innkeeper, August 30 and September 30: solicitors, Messrs. Terry and Watson, Bradford; and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.

TATE, JOHN, Darlington, Durham, iron merchant, August 26 and September 30: solicitors, Messrs. Williamson and Co., Great James-street, Bedford-row; Mr. Preston, Leeds; and Mr. Ingledew and Daggett, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

WILLIAMS, JOHN, Lower Wookey Mills, near Wells, Somersetshire, paper maker, August 29 and September 28: solicitors, Messrs. Bevan and Girling, Bristol.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

HENRY, WILLIAM, Dundee, boot maker, August 27, at Lamb's Hotel, Dundee.

DIVIDENDS.

Edward Smith, South Shields, Durham, draper, first div. of 8s., October 1 and any subsequent Saturday, at Mr. Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—Henry Carrington, Mile End, near Stockport, Cheshire, second div. of 8s. 10d., October 11 and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Lees, Manchester—Love and Keys, Liverpool, looking-glass manufacturers, first div. of 6s., October 3 and any subsequent Monday, at Mr. Bird's, Liverpool—Michael Cox, Liverpool, provision dealer, first div. of 1s. 10d., October 3 and any subsequent Monday, at Mr. Bird's, Liverpool—John Power, Liverpool, merchant, first div. of 20s., October 3 and any subsequent Monday, at Mr. Bird's, Liverpool—Samuel and James Knight, Mold, Bankers, fifth div. of 4d., October 3 and any subsequent Monday, at Mr. Bird's, Liverpool—Thomas Brock, Kingston-upon-Hull, coal-merchant, first and final div. of 7s. 8d., October 4 and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Carrick's, Hull.

Markets.

MARK-LANE, MONDAY, August 15.

We had a good supply of Wheat from the farmers this morning, with a few samples of new of fine quality. The weather continues to be fine. The millers bought very cautiously at prices 2s. to 3s. per qr. lower than on Monday last. The arrivals of Foreign Wheat during the past week have been large, but holders not being disposed to submit to a like reduction, there was little business done. There were very few floating cargoes offering, and for these extreme prices were asked. Of American Flour we had buyers at about 1s. per barrel less than this day fortnight. Barley fully as dear, and a few samples of fine new malting sold at 40s. Beans and Peas without alteration. We had a large arrival of Foreign Oats from the near ports and Archangel; the sales were consequently difficult, and prices must be quoted 1s. 6d. to 2s. per qr. lower than on Monday last. Linseed Cakes dearer. The current prices as under:—

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat—		Wheat—	
Essex, Suffolk, and		Dantzic mixed ..	54 .. 56
Kent, Red (new) 44 to 54		Do. high mixed ..	58 .. 62
Ditto (old)	50 .. 58	Pomeranian, Red ..	50 .. 54
Ditto White	50 .. 58	Uckermark	52 .. 54
Lincoln, Norfolk, &		Holstein	50 .. 52
Yorkshire Red. 43 .. 50		East Friesland ..	46 .. 48
Northumberland ..		Belgian and French	
Scotch, White	48 .. 52	red	48 .. 50
Rye	30 .. 32	Ditto, White	50 .. 52
Barley grinding and		Italian Red	48 .. 50
distilling	28 .. 33	Ditto, White	42 .. 44
Do. extra malting ..	— .. —	Archangel and Riga	42 .. 44
Scotch	26 .. 30	Polish Odessa ..	44 .. 46
Malt, Ordinary	— .. —	Marianopol & Ber-	
Pale	54 .. 60	dianski	46 .. 50
Peas, Grey	38 .. 40	Taganrog (hard) ..	40 .. 42
Maple	40 .. 42	Egyptian	38 .. 40
White	40 .. 42	American U.S. red	46 .. 50
Boilers (new)	44 .. 46	Ditto, White	50 .. 54
Beans, Large	36 .. 38	Gettasee	56 .. 60
Tick	36 .. 38	Rye (n.n.inal)	28 .. 32
Harrow (new)	36 .. 38	Barley—	
Do. (old)	40 .. 42	Danish	25 .. 27
Pigeon (old)	40 .. 42	Saai	— .. —
Oats—		East Friesland ..	23 .. 24
Line and York feed 18 .. 20		Egyptian	20 .. 22
Do. Poland & Pot. 21 .. 23		Danube	21 .. 23
Berwick & Scotch. 21 .. 23		Peas, White	38 .. 40
Scotch feed	20 .. 22	Boilers	40 .. 42
Irish feed and black 19 .. 20		Beans, Horse (new) ..	36 .. 38
Ditto, Potato	20 .. 22	Pigeon	40 .. 42
Linseed	50 .. 54	Egyptian	32 .. 33
Rapeseed, Essex, ..		Oats—	
£23 to £26 per last		Swedish	19 .. 20
new, 42s. to 44s. per cwt.		Petersburg & Riga	19 .. 20
Rape Cake, £4 10s. to £5 per ton		Flour—	
Linseed, £10 to £10 10s. per ton		U.S., per 196 lbs. ..	24 .. 26
Flour per Sack, of 280 lbs.		French, per 280 lbs.	33 .. 35
Ship	35 .. 37		
Town	43 .. 47		
Tares, winter, 4s. 6d. to 5s. bush			

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR AUG. 6.		AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE LAST SIX WEEKS.	
Wheat	53s. 9d.	Wheat	50s. 6d.
Barley	24s. 9d.	Barley	29s. 5d.
Oats	22s. 6d.	Oats	21s. 4d.
Rye	37s. 3d.	Rye	35s. 4d.
Beans	40s. 7d.	Beans	40s. 5d.
Peas	36s. 10d.	Peas	36s. 8d.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, August 15.—Reports from the plantations indicate, upon the whole, some improvement; and the duty is now estimated at £150,000 to £155,000. The few Hops offering command former rates. The imports of Hops into London last week were 19 bales from Ostend, 12 from Nieu Diep, and 17 from Antwerp.

Sussex 112s. to 124s. || Weald of Kent | 115s. to 128s. |
| Midland East Kent | 126s. to 180s. |

BREAD.—Prices of Wheaten Bread in the Metropolis are from 8d. to 8½d.; and Household do., 6d. to 7½d. per 4lbs. loaf.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, August 15.

From our own grazing districts the arrival of Beasts was by no means extensive, yet there was a slight improvement in their general condition. The attendance of both town and country buyers being large, the Beef trade ruled steady, at prices fully equal to those obtained on Monday last. The general top figure for Beef was 4s. 4d., but a few very superior Scots realized 4s. 6d. per 8lbs. The supply from the northern grazing districts amounted to 1,800 shorthorns; from Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, 350 Scots and shorthorns; from other parts of England, 500 of various breeds; and from Scotland, 140 horned and polled Scots. There was a considerable increase in the supply of Sheep. On the whole, the demand for most breeds was rather inactive; nevertheless, last week's currency was supported. The prime old Downs produced 5s. per 8lbs. With Lambs we were seasonably well supplied. The sale for them was dull, at a decline in prices of 2d. per 8lbs. The top figure was 5s. 10d. per 8lbs. Calves, the supply of which was good, moved off slowly at barely last week's currency. We had a very inactive demand for Pigs. In prices, however, no change took place.

Per 8lbs. to sink the offals.			s. d. s. d.		
Inferior Beasts	3	0	3	4	
Second quality do.	3	6	3	8	
Prime large Oxen	3	10	4	0	
Prime Scots, &c.	4	2	4	4	
Inferior Sheep	3	6	3	10	
Second quality do.	4	0	4	4	
Lambs	4	10	10		

Suckling Calves, 20s. to 26s.; and quarter-old store Pigs, 19s. to 25s. each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, August 15.—Since Monday last, full average supplies of each kind of Meat have been on sale in these markets. To-day, the general demand has ruled steady, and prices have been well supported.

Per 8lbs. by the carcass.			s. d. s. d.		
Inferior Beef	2	8	3	0	
Middling do.	3	2	3	6	
Prime large do.	3	6	3	8	
Prime small do.	3	8	3	10	
Large Pork	3	0	3	6	
Lamb, 4s. 10d. to 6s. 0d.					

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, August 15.—Since our last report these markets have been tolerably well, but not to say heavily, supplied with Potatoes. A full average business has been doing in them, at from 45s. to 100s. per ton. A few baskets have come to hand from the Continent.

PROVISIONS.—LONDON, Monday, August 15.—There was not much doing in Irish Butter last week. The demand was slow and limited; prices nominally the same. The Foreign was in large supply, and the dealers bought freely at from 78s. to 94s. Bacon, prime, fresh, and mild, was in active request, at full rates; any not so was sparingly dealt in. Hams and Lard presented no new feature.

PRICES OF BUTTER, CHEESE, HAMS, &c.			s. s.		
Friesland	per cwt.	92 to 96	Double Gloucester	62 to 68	
Kiel	90 to 94		Single do.	60 to 70	
Dorset (new)	96 to 102		York Hams (new)	80 to 90	
Ditto (mildling)	—		Westmoreland	76 to 86	
Carlisle (new)	90 to 96		American do.	—	
Waterford do.	90 to 94		Wiltshire Bacon	—	
Cork do.	81 to 90		(green)	74 to 76	
Limerick do.	82 to 88		Waterford Bacon	70 to 74	
Sligo	86 to 90		Hamburg do.	—	
Fresh, per doz. 11s. 0d. 12s. 0d.			American do.	—	
Cheshire Cheese, per cwt.	68 to 86				
Cheddar do.	64 to 80				

HAY, Monday, August 15.—At per load of 36 trusses.			s. s.		
Meadow Hay	85s. to 110s.		Whitechapel	88s. to 110s.	
Clover	100s. 120s.				
Straw	28s. 36s.				

SEEDS, Monday, August 15.—The operations in the Seed market were not important, but prices were well maintained.

BRITISH SEEDS.			s. s.		
Linseed (per qr.)	sowing 54s. to 58s.; crushing, 45s. to 50s.				
Linseed Cake (per ton)	£8 10s. to £10 0s.				
Rapeseed (per last)	£26 to £28				
Ditto Cake (per ton)	£4 15s. to £5 5s.				
Cloverseed (per cwt.)	(nominal) 00s. to 00s.				
Mustard (per bushel)	white, 7s. to 9s.; brown, 8s. to 11s.				
Coriander (per cwt.)	old, 9s. to 12s.				
Canary (per qr.)	44s. to 45s.				
Tares, Winter (nominal)	Spring, per bushel, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.				
Curraway (per cwt.)	38s. to 40s.				
Turnip, white (per bushel)	Swede (nominal) 17s. to 21s.				
Trefoil (per cwt.)	(nominal) 00s. to 00s.				
Cow Grass (per qr.)	(nominal) 00s. to 00s.				

FOREIGN SEEDS, &c.			s. s.		
Linseed (per qr.)	Baltic, 43s. to 46s.; Odessa, 45s. to 49s.				
Linseed Cake (per ton)	£8 to £10				
Rape Cake (per ton)	£4 15s. to £5 0s.				
Hempseed, small (per qr.)	33s. to 35s.; Do. Dutch, 37s. to 38s.				
Tares (per qr.)	old, small, 30s. to 36s.; large, 36s. to 42s.				
Rye Grass (per qr.)	22s. to 24s.				
Coriander (per cwt.)	10s. to 12s.				
Clover, red (duty, 5s. per cwt.)	(nominal) 0s. to 00s.				

Black Sea Linseed, afloat, has sold at from 47s. to 47s. 6d., and for forward shipment, 48s. to 50s. Calcutta, ex-ship, is worth 49s., and Alexandrian, 45s. 6d. Rape dull, yet the best East India is worth 50s. per qr. Cakes continue steady.

COVENT GARDEN MARKET, SATURDAY, August 13.—Vegetables and most kinds of fruit are now plentiful. Peaches and Nectarines are now tolerably well supplied. English Grapes are abundant, and the sale for them is heavy. Importations from the Continent of Potatoes, Carrots, and Artichokes, are still kept up; and there are some good French Cherries and Apricots in the market: the latter fetch from 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per dozen. English Cherries are not quite so plentiful. Greengages and Orleans Plums, from the South of France, fetch 4s. per basket. There is, also, a large quantity of Foreign Pines in the market. Carrots and Turnips fetch from 4d. to 6d. per bunch. Peas are very good, at from 6d. to 1s. per quart shelled, and from 2s. 6d. to 3s. per bushel sieve. Potatoes are becoming very much diseased. Mushrooms are scarce. Cut flowers consist of Pelargoniums, Fuchsias, Roses, Cyclamens, Mignonette, Pinks, and Carnations.

TALLOW, Monday, August 15.—Since our last report the demand for all kinds of Tallow has ruled heavy, and prices have given way from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. To-day T.Y.C., both on the spot and forward delivery, is quoted at 51s. per cwt. Town Tallow is 50s. 3d. per cwt. net cash.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.			1849. 1850. 1851. 1852. 1853.		
Stock this day...	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.
Price of Y. C.	25702	25702	32018	40308	18220
	39s. 3d.	36s. 6d.	37s. 9d.	39s. 6d.	51s. 0d.
	to	to	to	to	to
	39s. 9d.	— 0d.	38s. 0d.	— 0d.	— 0d.
Delivery last week	1119	1138	1292	2027	1644
Do. from 1st June	12860	13131	14344	11372	15561
Arrived last week	345	1960	799	852	1606
Do. from 1st June	12832	12969	9859	10952	10466
Price of Town...	40s. 0d.	38s. 0d.	39s. 6d.	40s. 3d.	52s. 9d.

HIDES AND SKINS, SATURDAY, August 13.—The supplies of both Hides and Skins on offer this week have been rather extensive, yet the demand has ruled steady at very full prices.

s. d. s. d.			s. d. s. d.		
Market Hides	28 to 30		22 to 23		
Do. 30 to 32			0 3		
Do. 32 to 34			0 3		
Do. 34 to 36			0 3		
Do. 36 to 38			0 4		
Do. 38 to 40			0 4		
Do. 40 to 42			0 6		
Do. 42 to 44			0 6		
Do. 44 to 46			0 6		
Do. 46 to 48			0 6		
Do. 48 to 50			0 6		
Do. 50 to 52			0 6		
Do. 52 to 54			0 6		
Do. 54 to 56			0 6		
Do. 56 to 58			0 6		
Do. 58 to 60			0 6		
Do. 60 to 62			0 6		
Do. 62 to 64			0 6		
Do. 64 to 66			0 6		
Do. 66 to 68			0 6		
Do. 68 to 70			0 6		
Do. 70 to 72			0 6		
Do. 72 to 74			0 6		
Do. 74 to 76			0 6		
Do. 76 to 78			0 6		
Do. 78 to 80			0 6		
Do. 80 to 82			0 6		
Do. 82 to 84			0 6		
Do. 84 to 86			0 6		
Do. 86 to 88			0 6		
Do. 88 to 90			0 6		
Do. 90 to 92			0 6		
Do. 92 to 94			0 6		
Do. 94 to 96			0 6		
Do. 96 to 98			0 6		
Do. 98 to 100			0 6		

COAL MARKET, Monday, August 15.—We experienced to-day a general advance on all descriptions of coal; a further rise

anticipated.—Hutton's, 19s.; Stewart's, 19s.; Braddy's, 18s. 6d.; Resper Grange, 18s.; Belmont, 17s. 6d.; Hartley's, 18s.; Tanfield, 16s. 6d.; Eden, 18s.—Fresh arrivals, 74; left from last day, 15; Total, 89.

METALS, LONDON, August 13.—The demand for East India Tin is active, at a further advance in the quotations of 2s. per cwt. Banca 113s., and Straits 110s. Tin Plates have improved 6d. to 1s. Sales of Spelter have taken place, at £21 7s. 6d. on the spot. Scotch Pig Iron has advanced to 64s. Lead and Copper are quite as dear as last week.

CHICORY, LONDON, Saturday, August 13.—Our market continues exceedingly depressed, and a further decline of fully 10s. per ton has taken place in the quotations. The stock of English is increasing, and we had an import of 552 bags from Harlingen.

Per ton.			£ s. £ s.		
Foreign root (d.p.)	25	10	26	10	
Harlingen	25	10	26	10	
English root (free)	9	10	10	0	
Guernsey	9	10	10	0	
York	9	10	10	0	

Duty on all Coffee and roasted Chicory imported, 3d. per lb.; on Chicory Root £21 per ton.

YORK CHICORY MARKET, August 12.—The Chicory market is inactive, at about previous rates.

WOOL MARKET, LONDON, August 13.

Since our last report there has been an improved demand for all kinds of English wool, both for home use and shipment to the continent. In prices we have no change to notice; but holders generally are very firm in their demands, as it is well ascertained that a large portion of this year's clip has already passed into the hands of the manufacturers.

Current prices:—			s. d. s. d.		
South Down Hoggets	1	4	to	1	6
Half-bred ditto	1	3	to	1	6
Ewes, clothing	1	2	to	1	3
Kent fleeces	1	1	to	1	3
Combing skins	1	1	to	1	4
Flannel wool	1	0	to	1	4
Blanket wool	0	8	to	1	0
Leicester fleeces	1	2	to	1	4

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, August 16.—The cotton market was rather quiet all day, and closed heavily, without any material change in the prices current for the past week. The sales have amounted to 5,000 bales—2,000 for export; and comprised besides Americans, 100 Pernams and Maranhams, 64d. to 74d.; 20 Egyptian, 9d.; 1,000 Surat, 4 1-16d. Import since Thursday, 10,000 bales.

MANCHESTER, August 16.—There has been a quiet market. The circular of a cloth house here, just issued, says:—"Notwithstanding the receipt of further unfavourable accounts from India, and the easier state of the cotton market, caused by the rise in discounts, there is great firmness on the part of producers, many of whom decline to take orders during the present unsettled state of the wages question. There is no change to notice in prices." The same description applies to yarns. One of the causes to which this quietness is attributed is the large amount of purchases made in anticipation of the settlement of the Russo-Turkish question, during the last few weeks, by merchants and agents, whose stocks are consequently now in a condition, to some extent, to meet the requirements of their customers, without going to the manufacturer. There is still a flat market for India.

PRODUCE MARKET, Tuesday, August 16.

SUGAR.—The market opened to-day with a firm appearance, and a full amount of business was done at prices which fully supported those of last week; 730 hds. of West India sold, including 250 hds. of Barbadoes, in public sale, which sold from 33s. 6d. to 35s. 6d.; 5,700 bags of Mauritius were offered in public sale, and all found buyers at full prices, 32s. to 35s.; grainy, 40s. to 40s. 6d.; 3,300 bags Bengal also sold freely; Benares, 35s. 6d. to 38s. 6d.; and 600 bags Madras, 31s. to 32s. 6d. The Refined market is firm, at last week's currency; brown lumps, 46s.; grocery lumps, 46s. 6d. to 48s. 6d.

COFFEE.—400 casks plantation Ceylon were offered in public sale, and chiefly sold at an advance of fully 1s. on last week's prices, 52s. to 53s.; 3,200 bags of Costa Rica were also offered, and the bulk sold, but prices occasionally showed a decline of 1s., 48s. 6d. to 68s.; one pile bought in, 90s. 200 bags damaged Rio sold, 37s. to 40s.

TEA.—The market has been inactive; but holders of middling to fine Congou ask a shade higher prices; common Congou dull of sale, at 11d. to 11 1/2d. per lb.

RICE.—1,300 bags Bengal were offered in public sale, and chiefly sold at 12s.; a few lots, 12s. 6d.; which was a shade lower than last week.

COCHINEAL.—250 bags Honduras sold freely in public sale, at 1d. to 2d. advance; silver, 3s. 5d. to 4s. 5d.; black, 4s. 3d. to 5s. 3d.

TALLOW.—The market continues to have a downward tendency, and quoted 50s. 6d. on the spot; 50s. 3d. the last three months.

COTTON.—We are without sales of importance to report to-day.

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